



Sixty-Eighth Year.

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WHAT OUR READERS THINK & DO

CHEAPER MONEY A REAL NEED IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

Editor, *Rural World*:—Since the farmers have discovered that the fertility of our prairie land is not inexhaustible, they have been the recipients of a vast amount of information given through the agricultural journals as to the renovation of their worn-out acres. Much of this instruction is very valuable, but quite a little of it is impracticable with the average farmer with small means. Now that we have learned so much about restoring the lost fertility of our soil, it would be well enough to agitate the subject of cheaper money, so that we can make use of our knowledge. Some writers have much to say about the shiftlessness of the farmer, and I often wonder whether they practice what they preach, and this reminds me of a story which I will relate.

Some 60 years ago I read a number of articles on good farming, that had been written by a prominent scribe, and those articles were published in the farm papers known as the *Dollar Newspaper* of Philadelphia. These articles were well written and were exceedingly interesting, and they appeared to be possessed of extraordinary merit, and they displayed a wonderful sagacity and knowledge of things agricultural, so much so, that two or three first-class farmers who read them, and who lived in a distant state, became enthusiastic and concluded to visit this model farm and its owner. These men supposed that a man of such splendid ideas would be the owner of a well kept farm, in a high state of cultivation, and they expected to learn much from their trip, but in this they were sadly disappointed, for as they wandered over the neglected fields in company with the owner, and noticed the general dilapidation on every hand, their thoughts must have been of a curious nature. Whether the man wilted or became embarrassed under this fiery ordeal, I do not know, but it would be safe to suppose that no more contributions were sent by this eccentric farmer to the above mentioned paper.

The farmer is often unmercifully criticised by a certain class of agricultural writers for his indolence and negligence in matters pertaining to farm work. Such writers rummage around and select some fine-haired farmer who has money to burn, and who is able to carry on farm operations in splendid style, and they hold him up as a model farmer for poor folks to imitate. The farmers have received much instruction in the last few years as to the renovation of their worn-out acres, but it is not knowledge so much they need as it is means to operate farm work properly. We hear much these days about cheap money, but the farmer has a hard time getting such money, and to illustrate the point I will state the case of one of my neighbors who owns a fine 160-acre farm.

Owing to the wet season it has been difficult with many to procure seed wheat in this locality, and as seeding time approached, this neighbor of mine had 100 acres of land mostly ready for the drill, but could get no wheat fit to sow anywhere near home where his

credit was of the best, and as he was without funds he applied at the banks to borrow money to send to a distant point for the purchase of seed grain, but the banks had no money on hand, and at the eleventh hour for seeding he found himself in a distressing dilemma, and as his place is some distance from mine I have not learned how he is getting along.

With cheaper money the farmer would be greatly benefited, and those that howl about his shiftlessness would change their minds. Floods and drouths have become so prevalent of late years that the farming population must have a better chance to make those two blades of grass grow where formerly only one was to be seen.

Bankers and others who are clothed in purple and fine linen as they glide along the highway in their costly limousines are struck with amazement as they survey rural scenery and see the hard-working shiftless farmer's cattle in a mid-winter blizzard, out of doors where ozone is abundant, chewing their cuds, with mental contentment. These almost useless people as they pass along in their chariots sometimes espied a half rotten binder over the fence that has been abandoned by its owner until the young quails hatch out next June, when it will become useful again. Such scenes are proof positive to these pleasure seekers that the farmer is a shiftless being. The farmers' prosperity and independence have long been overrated, and those who think otherwise would do well to take a peep into the ledgers of country merchants in thousands of localities, in every state in this union.—J. M. Miller, Missouri.

BIGGEST FARM PROBLEMS—MARKETING AND CREDITS.

Marketing and money for the farmer are the great problems before the American people today. These problems concern not alone the producer, nor yet the consumer as such alone, but they concern the people as a nation. Prosperity for Americans of every class and calling, and the prestige of the United States as a producing nation is involved in these questions.

The old methods of financing the farmer and the old system of marketing (which amounts to no system whatever) are not equal to the task of putting the American farmer in a position to compete with his European brother in the markets of the world.

The world war will have done, when it is ended, more than to remake the map of Europe. It will have remade the agricultural methods of the countries now at war and will have revolutionized the marketing methods of the entire world. The life and death struggle of the warring nations, the tremendous task of feeding the millions in the armies, and the necessity for conserving the resources of the nations, has forced each country to reorganize its agricultural production and distribution of foodstuffs in order to save the ruinous waste and costly delay which marked the old systems. Co-operation is playing a powerful part in this recasting of the agricultural and industrial interests of Europe. War made it necessary, but when the war is over the efficiency, acquired as a war measure, will remain as a blessing to the era of peace which is to follow and will be an important factor in the rebuilding of the nations.

How is America to meet this changed condition? How are the farmers of this country to meet the competition of the thoroughly organized producers of Europe? The National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, to be held in Chicago Nov. 29 to Dec. 2, will consider these questions and attempt to answer them.

Peter Scott, 2:05%, the greatest single-campaign money-winning trotter in the history of the turf, won the 2:20 trot and the 2:05 trot at San Francisco on November 3 and 6 respectively. His share of the purses in order was \$875 and \$2,500. See also page 8.

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STATE LAND BANK FOR MISSOURI GIVEN ANOTHER BOOST.

Plans for conducting a state-wide campaign in favor of the Gardner State Land Bank act, passed by the last Missouri Legislature, but which cannot be effective until approved by the people on a referendum vote, were perfected at a meeting of the state committee in charge of the movement in St. Louis on November 3.

Representatives from every section of Missouri were present, and the speakers in their reports showed that the people among all classes were realizing the splendid effects that would be realized if the act were effective and it was reported that this measure already is the paramount issue in many counties.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the committee in which it was stated that each candidate named on any ticket should be required to express himself in behalf of the rural credits subject, and that the question was not one of politics.

On a motion it was decided that a chairman should be appointed for each congressional district, and a systematic organization be created that would extend down to the school district, and that a campaign of education should be conducted until every person in Missouri was made familiar with the measure.

Col. F. D. Gardner, author of the act, made a general report on conditions throughout the state from personal observation and from the reports of those of his friends interested in the success of the land bank act. He said there was no opposition to the act among the city bankers, who had come to realize that the prosperity of the farmer meant prosperity for all.

He said in the country there were two classes of bankers. One class was opposed to any movement that meant cheaper money for the farmer, because it would lose the bankers a few dollars. There were other country bankers who realized that, while it might be a slight loss in one way, it would make up that loss many fold in the general prosperity it would bring.

The other speakers supported the latter contention, and expressed the opinion that the act will become a

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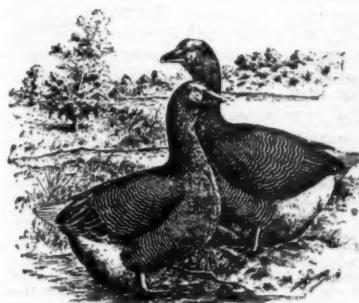
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOVEMBER 20, 1915.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Fattening Fowls for the Holiday Feast

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's---
Special Feeding and Finishing Necessary to Obtain Highest Market Prices.

By J. Arthur Reid, Pennsylvanic.



DOMESTIC fowls to the number of 25,000,000 will furnish the main part of the nation's Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year dinners. This is a tremendous number, but the estimate is a conservative one. One-half of this number will be turkeys, ducks and geese; the other half will be hens—and roosters. For these fowls the farmer will be paid more than \$25,000,000. This is a large amount, but it is not as large as it should be. Many, perhaps most, of these fowls will be placed on the market direct from free range. Free range fowls gain in value 25 per cent during a fortnight's fattening. The farmer

Massachusetts, Michigan, California and in some other states, plants have been in successful operation for a number of years that make a business of fattening fowls that have been placed on the market unfattened. Poultry is bought of commission merchants, fattened, and then sold at a profit. As high as 10,000 to 15,000 fowls of all varieties are being fattened at one time on some of these plants.

The advantages to be gained by special fattening are two. The fowls gain in weight, and fattened poultry commands a higher price per pound. A free range cockerel will gain from one to two pounds during a fortnight's fattening. Turkeys and geese often gain more.

Methods of Fattening.

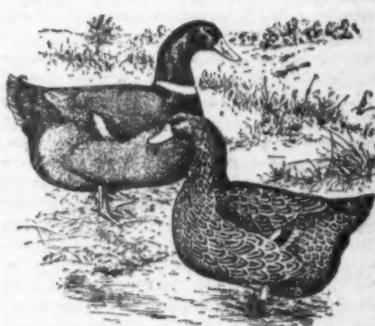
There are several ways of fattening fowls. They may be confined in crates, which is known as crate fattening, in pens or in poultry houses. Crate fattening has not become very popular among farmers for the reason that much work is required when this method is used. Small crates, usually with slat bottoms, are placed one on top of the other in rows along the wall in a shed or poultry house. Sometimes the crates are weatherproof and placed in the open. Usually less than six birds are fattened in each crate. This method undoubtedly fattens poultry to perfection, but it is a question whether the results are so much bet-

ter than when the fowls are confined to fatten them in small numbers.

The house method of fattening is probably the most satisfactory for farmers to adopt. No special crates or buildings are needed. The poultry to be fattened, whether chickens, turkeys, ducks or geese, is simply confined in a poultry house and fed specially for a period of from 10 to 20 days, and then marketed. The fowls should be well crowded while being fattened. About one square foot of floor space for chickens and ducks, and two or three square feet for turkeys and geese, should be allowed for each fowl. For instance: A poultry house 8x10 feet in size will be sufficiently large for fattening 30 turkeys, 40 geese, or from 50 to 75 ducks or chickens. Care should be taken to have the house well ventilated. The aim should be to keep the fowls as inactive as possible during the fattening period. For this reason the house should be darkened to discourage them from scratching in the litter.

Time Required.

The length of time poultry should be confined for fattening depends, to some extent, on the breed of fowl. Turkeys and geese should not be confined longer than 10 or 12 days. Because of their wild natures they cannot stand confinement as well as chickens. Fifteen days is the most satisfactory length of time in which to fatten chickens or ducks. A little discretion is



necessary regarding the length of time fowls are confined, because after a certain length of time they will actually lose weight instead of gaining more.

The methods of feeding poultry while being fattened are many, almost every other poultryman having a method all his own. Personally, I have found a mash wet to a crumbly state with skim milk or water very good. It is composed as follows: 100 pounds corn chop, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds oat chop, 20 pounds beef scrap. It is fed, all the fowls will eat, three times daily, with a light feed of whole corn at night. The whole corn should be eliminated from the menu when ducks are being fattened. It should be remembered finally, that fowls and lice cannot be fattened at the same time.

Game Birds on the Farm

Desirable but Difficult to Protect Under Modern Conditions of Agriculture---But It's Worth Trying.

By James Newton Baskett, Missouri.

THAT the game birds should persist on the farm no one can dispute, but that they can, even under the best restrictions or restraint, is a question. There can be no doubt that our quails and prairie chickens have responded rapidly to protection and that for a while they will continue to respond; but that we, by cultivating every available square rod of our rapidly rising land, are shutting out the conditions of protection we must admit. Of course, destruction by dog and gun is largely to blame for the scarcity of all game, but we must not forget that proper environment is the greatest factor in restocking. Our insects prevail because we furnish food and shelter. We think it due to scarcity of birds, but there are hundreds of pests which birds can not influence; and under the new conditions, the sprayer and various forms of cultivation must be resorted to. Replacing the old conditions of destruction avails little without the removal of the new causes of increase.

Thus the hoof and the share and the modern form of fencing, to which both of the first two can now approach so destructively, stand much in the way of game restoration; and the ax has been a sword of vengeance to the quail, the ruffed grouse and the wild turkey. The latter two under our conditions are practically gone forever, and the osage hedge no longer leads the first out on to our shrubless prairies.

Quails Need Cover.

At one time the great "draws" through our cornfields were harbors for bob-whites that almost equaled the hazel patches of the edge of the woods

or the brier tangles in the taller "timber." But this little bird is half domestic and within a month suitable cover may be grown for him. A stubble patch and a dust wallow, with a small seed field of any kind near for a larder, foster him in all his usefulness and cheerfulness.

The quail is said to eat many chinch bugs. Doubtless he does, but unless he was so numerous as to be a menace himself, he can only help, never fully exterminate. But if there were nothing else about him but his optimism, he should be kept for that; and any dead weed on high grass tract may tide him through till spring when, if the farmer is not helped by his whistling up the season and calling the very elements of fertility to meet the sunshine in a growing contest, that man has had something left out of him that he had better look after.

Quails are peculiar in that they, seemingly of themselves, set a limit upon their multiplying conditions. Many a farmer has seen three or four dozen quails of both sexes left over on his place, and found in the season only half a dozen breeding pairs. Why this is, I could never discover, and it has puzzled others. It may be seen that increasing even so tractable a bird as this on the farm requires care.

Prairie Chickens.

Our prairie chicken is responding fairly to the non-shooting interim, but if killing is again permitted they will soon go anew. The veriest tyro can "grass" them easily. The eggs and young are much affected by spring rains; and suitable brooding places are growing rarer yearly. The cornfield fosters them in winter, but with



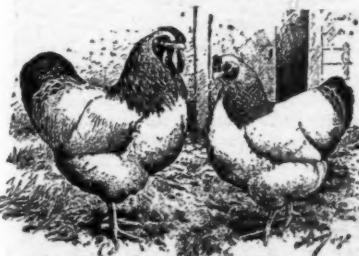
Fattened and Finished to Perfection.

who markets his poultry without being fattened loses just that much.

Many farmers have asked themselves whether it would pay them to fatten their poultry before placing on the market. Some farmers have tried special fattening and the results have convinced them that it pays. Every year their fowls are fattened and command the high dollar. But most farmers still market their fowls direct from free range, without regard to the condition they may be in. These fowls always bring the lowest price. Dressed and placed side by side with specially fattened poultry, free range fowls always take second place.

Fattening as a Business.

The custom of fattening poultry before marketing is not a new one. It is practiced on all poultry farms. In



upon "scrub" cover, and when that is gone the bird cannot stay. Again, what a loss to sweet memories! The man who has not heard this weird—not-yet-understood sound of the deepening shadows in the twilight woods has missed one of the most remarkable features of my landscape. In its place it is as wonderful and inspiring as the roar of the lion or the boom of the ostrich. If we could furnish cover, we could keep this bird always, for it takes a skilled "shot" to bag him. His flight is more like that of a projectile than that of a bird.

Tall timber is an essential to the wild turkey, but we need not wail over him because in all his bronze glory, he and his varieties abide about our homes.

Shore Birds.

The various shore birds, such as snipes, plover, sandpipers, etc., are mostly swamp hauntings, hence good farm drainage has discouraged them. The great golden plover, in his flight northward from Patagonia to Alaska, used often to rest upon the spring-burnt swards of our prairies, and were an inspiring sight to the pioneer plow boy. Close flocking and return flights over their fallen fellows at the shotgun's murderous spread has depleted these, and only now and then a small cloud of them floats by, bringing back the memory of the passenger pigeon, which was similarly exterminated. This latter bird could abide with us yet if it were not for man's inhumanity. But they liked timber, and this is nearly gone.

Upland Plover and Ducks.

Formerly Fartram's tatler, or the so-called upland plover, bred upon our prairies; and while the parents whistled like a wail against the sky the young stalked like tiny ostriches over our "blue stem" sod. The bird was worth its board and keep as a curiosity, and in the late season, like all prairie game birds, became a great grasshopper eater. The conditions for his new coming lie only in the possible increase of our timothy meadows, but the sorghums, alfalfas and grains are an abomination to him.

Of the ducks, the drainage of pools, the drying or filling up of creek holes, the whirl of the wind-mill waving a sad farewell to the hardpan pond—all these and the sneak of the hunter forbid ever again any great restoration of the web-toed dynasty to the farm.

All Birds Not Blessings.

Our outlook, therefore, is mainly in the quail and the imported pheasants. These latter have flourished in the far west and have demonstrated that after all if we had game as abundant as we could desire, the blessing might be ambiguous; for those pheasants are now pests in certain regions, consuming and destroying vast amounts of wheat in places where it is not lawful to shoot them. So, likewise, farmers of the far northeastern states are having their fields overrun destructively by herds of deer that they dare not fire at. Not all blessings brighten as they—come back.

PLOW WITH CARE; THERE'S A REASON.

The chief reason for plowing is to put the soil in shape to produce good crops. For best results the plowing must be done at the right time. Grain crops in particular need generous supplies of readily available plant food early in the season. Therefore, in the northwest early fall-plowing for grain crops is to be preferred. This allows the needed changes that take place in loosened soil to get started early and to continue until the ground is frozen. The result in productive soils is the accumulation throughout the cool fall months of plant food and this is easily taken up by the grain plants the following spring.

For corn, black loam soils should be plowed in the fall. On the heavier clay soils spring plowing for corn is often preferable.

Good plowing means more than making the field appear black. It means more than making straight furrows. However, a good plowman usually makes straight furrows. In a well-plowed field the soil is stirred and pulverized to the depth indicated as necessary by the kind of soil and the crop to be grown; and the stubble and rubbish are completely turned under

where it will be out of the way and quickly decomposed. For most crops, deep, rather than shallow plowing, is the best practice.

To do good work with a minimum of power, plows must be equipped with properly shaped and sharpened shares. A good share allows a plow to run true and little or no effort is necessary to hold it in place.

To turn under all rubbish a good jointer properly adjusted is necessary. No stubble or weeds are left sticking up between the furrows where a good jointer is used.

Keep the plowshares properly shaped and sharpened. Use a jointer so that all rubbish is turned under completely. Increase the depth of plowing an inch or two each year for several seasons.—A. C. Arny, Minnesota College of Agriculture.

CONCRETE WALL CONSTRUCTION ON THE FARM.

Concrete walls are easily constructed and at low cost. These walls are especially suitable for farm entrances or enclosures about farm buildings. Where merely serving the purpose of

sand to five cubic feet of crushed rock or pebbles. When the trench is filled with concrete to ground level, a simple form, as shown in the drawing, is set in place. The surface of the foundation at ground level must be entirely free from dirt, chips or other foreign substances and the concrete roughened before depositing upon it the above-ground portion or wall proper. The minimum thickness of walls for very light structures may be four inches, although it is very difficult to deposit concrete in a wall this thin. A thickness of six inches is better for most purposes.

The proportion of walls above ground should be one bag of Portland cement to two cubic feet of sand to four cubic feet of crushed rock or pebbles. Bank-run gravel may be used if the pebbles are separated from the sand by screening through a quarter-inch screen. For the above-ground portion of walls the forms should be made with care, the boards being carefully matched so that a smooth surface will be obtained in the finished wall. This result is obtained by spading the concrete as it is being placed in the forms. Spading consists

Nuggets and Notions

In Agriculture By "Observer."

Potatoes grow in the shade and where a little manure is spread they will make a good crop right up to the trunk of an apple tree.

Remember that a horse does not store food by fattening to such an extent as a hog or steer. You may, therefore, throw away a lot of feed by overfeeding the animal in winter. He is better off with sufficient than a surplus.

One farmer says that the soil method of inoculating for legumes is troublesome and laborious, and he will confine himself to commercial inoculation. This is by solution of the package in the water and wetting the seed with it. The process is best done in the dark and the seed should be kept out of strong light till sown.

Keeping moisture pans in a hot water incubator is better than sprinkling the eggs with warm water.

Put your rotting lawn leaves at the roots of your raspberry bushes. These plants have developed in the leaf mold of forests and it is congenial to them.

Missouri leads all other states in the production of light horses. Buyers from various states in the Union and from foreign countries patronize our light horse markets.

The jitney boom is only a precursor of what these notes have predicted long since. First, jitney trucks will run the country roads to gather produce. Then persons will begin to ride on them. This condition will stimulate better roads, to which passenger rural jitneys will respond. Transfers will be given at what we now call "cross-roads," and a child will run in 10 minutes six miles to a rural high school, for 5 cents. The trolley will have to look to its laurels there as elsewhere. Past this writer's door great motor express cars now run 10 miles from their stores and go still 10 miles beyond them. Recently one went by with a disk cultivator in it, billed 20 miles out. What of that?

GREASE THAT PLOW!

The best tools go soon enough. Ounces of grease save dollars in repairs.

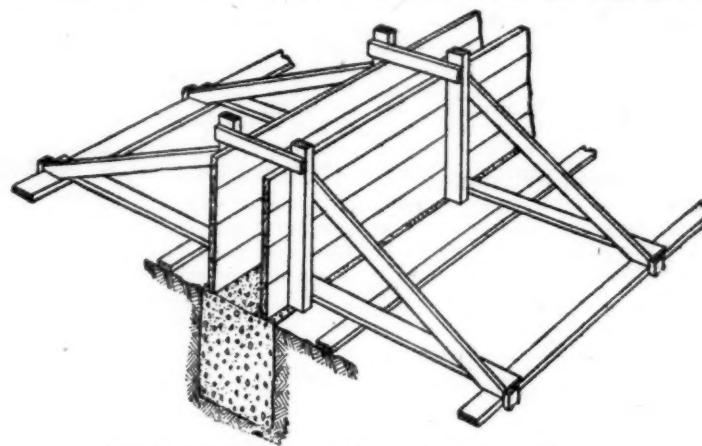
The seeds of rust and decay bring a harvest of loss to the farmer.

If machinery displaces men and horses it demands more care than ever.

Keeping the polish on a moldboard may be better than shining in society.

Simplicity, reliability, durability, and accessibility should be sought when you buy tools.

At the university farm we get good results from a mixture of whiting and hard oil. First make a thick paste then thin it by adding more oil. Apply to the moldboard with a brush and rub off with a gunny sack just before using the implements in the spring.—F. A. Kelley, Missouri College of Agriculture.



Simple Form Construction for Concrete Walls.

an enclosure, such as a barnyard or poultry yard, it is not necessary to construct the wall more than six inches thick. Simple methods of construction are as follows:

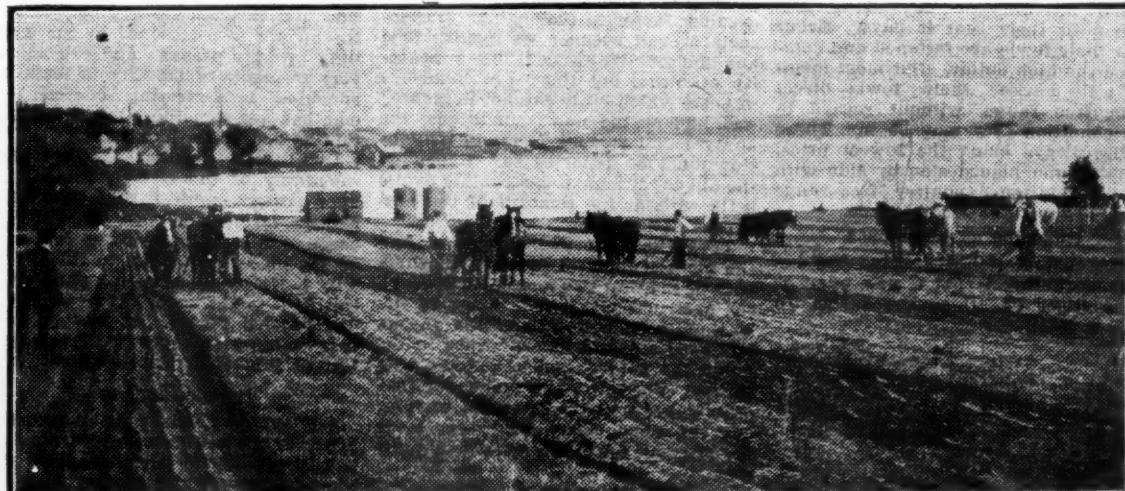
The most important consideration in the construction of any wall is a firm foundation, sufficiently deep to prevent heaving by frost. In most localities this distance is three to four feet. When the earth is firm and the sides of an excavation will stand up vertically, it is unnecessary to use wooden forms for the portion of wall beneath ground level. A trench of the required width is dug, taking care that the sides of the trench are straight, vertical and fairly smooth. The width of all walls below ground level should be at least 12 inches. Where sandy or crumbly earth is encountered, it is best to use wooden forms below ground level. In depositing the concrete in the foundation trench see that no dirt falls into it as this would weaken the wall.

The proper proportions for walls below ground are one bag of Portland cement to two and a half cubic feet of

of thrusting between the form and the fresh concrete a thin wooden paddle. This serves to force the stone back into the concrete, allowing a rich mortar coat to flow against the forms. In walls above ground it is well to reinforce with small steel rods or wire mesh. This reinforcing runs in both directions and serves to prevent any cracks due to settlement or other causes.

Walls for buildings can be constructed as described, but for buildings of considerable size the thickness of the walls should be eight inches, and one or two lengths of rods should be laid about two inches above the tops of windows, doors and other openings.

A Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, farmer learned from a conference with one of his neighbors where he was making a mistake. He had too much good land in pasture, much more per animal than the average of the county. He plowed up a part of that pasture and the next year materially increased his income.



Plowing matches are potent factors in improving agricultural methods and social conditions. It would be a grand thing if one were held in every county of each state during the same week each year, followed by a round-up of the county champions at the state agricultural college to compete for the championship of the state. And with the assistance of the federal department of agriculture the state champions could be assembled at some central place to decide who is the champion plowman of the United States.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

A. B. CUTTING, Editor.

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LEARN TO LIVE ON A FARM—MAKING A LIVING NOT ALL.

Some one has said that the farmer's family faces two problems—how to make a living on a farm, and how to live on a farm. Although many people would answer unhesitatingly that every one knows how to live on a farm, while how to make a living is a very real problem, there is, after all, some doubt as to which is the greater problem.

Successful living in any place depends primarily upon the mental attitude. One must be in sympathy with the natural environment in which he finds himself. The family on the farm must have a feeling of permanency. They must believe that it is the best place for them to live, the ideal place for a home, the place where the children have the best opportunity to develop strong bodies, sound minds, and the characteristics that make for efficiency. They must be open minded and try to learn whatever they can that will improve farm conditions. They must believe in wholesome recreation for themselves and every member of their household. They must realize that all the really worthwhile things of the city, such as household conveniences and labor saving devices, opportunities for education, for the enjoyment of music, art, or literature and the companionship of others, are within their reach at some times and in some forms.

When they are convinced of these things and have learned "to love the wind and the rain, the growing things, the birds, and all the rest, the dawn, the early morning odors, and to find each part of the day, each twilight, and each nightfall filled with wonders," they will know how to live on a farm, and how to make a living on a farm will be less of a problem.

KEEP THE FARM CONSTANTLY IN GOOD REPAIR.

The farmer must keep his farm in repair, just as the manufacturer must keep his factory in repair, or the farm will not pay the largest possible returns on the capital invested in it, and the labor power required to operate it. Although this fact is obvious, many farmers do not seem to appreciate it.

It may seem to be economy to let the antiquated, tumble-down rail fence between your farm and your neighbor's serve for another year instead of putting up a new one now, but you will find it false economy next summer when your neighbor's cattle vault the fence into your cornfield and annihilate several acres of would-have-been-forty-bushels-to-the-acre corn. The fence will have to be built next year anyhow; so, why not do it now and be on the safe side?

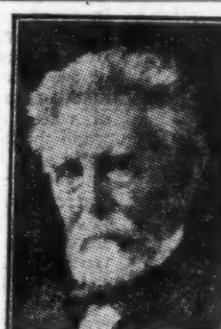
And precisely so it is all over the farm. It is a mistake to wait until all the fences or farm buildings need re-

Founded by Hon. Norman J. Colman

Published by Colman's Rural World Publishing Co.

Colman's Rural World was established in 1848 by Norman J. Colman, who later became the first United States Secretary of Agriculture. As a clarion of advanced agriculture this journal has attracted nation-wide support, and is today held in highest regard by thousands of intelligent and discriminating readers.

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NORMAN J. COLMAN,
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pairs before starting to repair any of them. The business man charges his upkeep costs—"overhead," he terms it—to the cost of doing business. The cost of repairing and improving the farm should be added to the operating expenses, instead of being regarded as an extra investment. A large profit can be made from a farm for a time by not making any improvements, but the farmer who runs his farm in this manner will soon find that his "gold mine" has petered out, and that he has the alternative of spending a large sum to bring it up to its former standard, or of farming it at a loss. If you will look at the successful farmers in your community you will find that none of them farm in that manner; if they did they would not be successful.

The farm buildings should be repaired as soon as repairs are needed and new ones built whenever necessary. It is poor policy to house the hens over winter in an old lean-to in order to save the \$20 or so a new poultry house would cost—especially in the matter of eggs it is a mistake. The \$20 would be more than returned by the hens the first winter in the extra number of eggs laid as a direct result of being properly housed.

The soil itself must be kept in a state of good repair by the proper use of manure and fertilizers. Failure to

do so may decrease the crop yield by half. Keep the soil productive by constantly building it up.

The farm machinery and farming implements should be kept in repair to avoid loss of time in making repairs when they are in actual use. In short, the farmer should strive to improve the buildings, fences, general equipment and productiveness of his farm each year so that a continuously greater profit may be made from it. Be prepared to repair!

COMMUNITY TRAINING AND PRACTICE IN MUSIC.

Community choirs and choral clubs are being organized in the towns and villages of Wisconsin by the university of that state. The bureau has divided the state into various districts so that the work can be carried on most efficiently. The plan is to spend a week in each district working with the different towns. Thus, because of the time element, only a certain number of towns can be handled in a district.

The bureau hopes to develop more and better community singing and choral work this year than ever before. Aid will be given in organization and in direction; a constructive line of work will be laid out for the members of each organization; and

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careful supervision, together with helpful suggestions now and then, will be given in order to insure the best development of the work. There will be constant co-operation with the directors of the local organizations to assist them in their work; and in cases where communities are without a director, the bureau will arrange for a director to make weekly visits if the community so wishes. Furthermore, in the selecting of music for the work, the department will be ready to offer suggestions as to what should be used.

The chief of the bureau is also chairman of the committee on dramatics and it is planned to have these two organizations work in co-operation so that dramas and musicals may be produced by home talent in the different localities under direction of these two departments. By such co-operation the different communities will be able to secure and produce plays and musicals of the highest type and of real educational value. It is a work that is worth while, and one that might well be undertaken in country districts everywhere.

ANIMAL DISEASES COSTLY—MOST ARE PREVENTABLE.

It is estimated that the United States has already expended over \$1,500,000 in fighting foot-and-mouth disease and it has not yet been exterminated. While this amount seems large and yet when compared with the aggregate losses from other contagious diseases of animals it is not so astonishing.

It is estimated that Texas fever causes a loss of \$40,000,000 a year. The government has been spending large sums of money fighting the fever tick which causes the disease, but the greatest loss is to the southern states which because of quarantine are excluded from the markets of the north for several months each year. Tuberculosis of live stock comes next with a loss of \$25,000,000; contagious abortion, \$20,000,000; anthrax, \$1,500,000; scabies of sheep and cattle, \$4,600,000; black leg, \$6,000,000; glanders, \$5,000,000; parasites, \$7,000,000; poultry diseases, \$8,750,000; other diseases of live stock, \$22,000,000, making a grand total of over \$200,000,000 lost to breeders and dealers in live stock every year.

Most of these diseases are preventable. These figures which are given us by competent authority suggests the field of opportunity that invites the veterinary profession. We must in the future raise the live stock to feed the ever increasing population and with the increased live stock production we may expect more diseases. The control of animal diseases constitutes one of the great economic problems of this country and it is up to the veterinary profession to do it.

You can throw lots of feed out of a crack in the henhouse.

40 Years Ago • 20 Years Ago
In Colman's Rural World

(Issue of Nov. 20, 1875.)

Potatoes sell for \$22, gold, per barrel in Havana. Fifteen thousand barrels were shipped there from New York last week.

The Mississippi Valley has become the agricultural and commercial center of this continent. The wealth of the nation is produced here.

Only 20 per cent of the Georgia farmers buy what they consume for cash. The remainder, by purchasing what they consume on credit, annually waste the enormous sum of \$4,250,000.

(Issue of Nov. 27, 1875.)

A sample of condensed milk weighing about 100 pounds has been exhibited and experimented upon in London. It was prepared by Hooker's process, exposed to the action of the air for four years and three months, yet was still of such good quality that in a few moments it was resolved, by churning, into good fresh butter.

(Issue of Nov. 21, 1895.)

Squire John Holeman of New Liberty, Owen county, Ky., says he found the other day that a black snake on his place had hatched out 12 hen eggs, and when he made the discovery the snake was caring for the brood with motherly love. He says the snake would coil itself about the chickens upon the approach of anyone.

(Issue of Nov. 28, 1895.)

A Kansas farmer has grown 3,000 bushels of white onions by the aid of irrigation.

Little enough profit lies in high grade butter, but how in the name of hardscrabble farming do the makers of the 8 and 10-cent article manage to get along?

The shipment of apples, which is looked upon as one of the sterling articles of commerce between Canada and Europe, has made a comparatively poor showing so far this year.

Pot Bulbs for Bloom In Winter and Early Spring

FOR the sunny window of winter and early spring there are no plants so easily grown nor so inexpensive as bulbs—hyacinths, tulips, or daffodils. A bulb is really an entire blooming plant telescoped into a convenient package where it will not grow until given certain favorable conditions. Inside a bulb are many thickened scales, which contain enough stored food to develop the blooms. Because of this nourishment, such bulbs as the hyacinths, paper white narcissus, and Chinese sacred lily may be grown in water if desirable, though water contains practically no plant food. The whole growing period is supported by the food in storage.

Use a Light Soil.

For the same reason, the soil used for potting bulbs needs to be loose and porous, so that roots may easily develop, rather than rich. If the soil is a heavy clay, it should be lightened by the addition of sand or even finely-sifted coal ashes. Fresh manure must not be used. Even well-rotted manure should be avoided unless it is thoroughly incorporated in the soil.

The best bulbs which can be bought are rarely too expensive. A cost of 5 or 10 cents each for bulbs is unimportant when growing plants which would retail in flower shops at a price many times higher.

Tulips, daffodils and most other bulbs should be planted four to eight in a pot, but hyacinths appear best when planted singly. The pots should not be large. A little broken pottery is put over the hole in the bottom for drainage, and the pot is filled with enough soil so that when the bulbs are placed in it they will be just underneath the soil surface. A little space is left at the top of the pot for water.

After potting, the bulbs are to be watered thoroughly and placed in the dark so that they may start their roots before their tops. Most failures in bulb-growing are due to a lack of attention to this simple detail. The best place is in a cellarway, or buried in a box of ashes or sawdust out of doors. The reason for burying is that when thus covered, the moisture is retained in the pot and the roots start more rapidly. When placed in such cold storage the pots may be brought into the house a few at a time, at intervals of a week or two, and allowed to start growth. They should, if possible, be brought gradually into this warm temperature.

Give the Roots Time.

When one attempts to have varieties of tulips, daffodils, or hyacinths too early in the winter, the flowers are usually poorly developed and small, because the roots have not properly formed. It is therefore not advisable to try to get these bulbs in bloom for Christmas. The nearer spring the pots are taken into the light and warmth, the shorter will be the time required to bring them to bloom. Spanish iris, Darwin tulips and poet's narcissus are more successfully grown toward April or possibly March.

Hyacinths may have a tendency to bloom before the stem has strengthened, and the spike of flowers appears dwarfed down along the leaves. To overcome this fault, and make the blossom stem reach up for light, place a cylinder of paper over the whole plant.

After bulbs have finished flowering, if the leaves are allowed to mature, they may be planted out of doors the next autumn and possibly will bloom again. It does not pay to grow a bulb twice indoors; bulbs are too cheap and failures too frequent.

Now is the Time to Plant.

Bulbs should be potted immediately, for if they remain out of the ground for any length of time they dry out and do not contain the full amount of nourishment. Besides late planting does not allow the proper growth of roots this fall, and the flowers as a consequence are likely to be small.

The summer window box may be brought in and filled with bulbs or paper white narcissus may be grown in

a fern dish, in water. It is best to allow the roots to start in the dark even when grown in water, keeping the water deep enough so that the base of the bulb is covered, and holding the bulbs in place by packing pebbles about them. Daffodils and tulips can not be flowered successfully in water.

FERNS IN THE HOUSE.

Ferns obtained from the florist for indoor culture should be placed in a strong light. They should be kept moist at all times, but watered sparingly. Most fern difficulties arise either from keeping the plants soaked or, on the other hand, permitting them to get too dry. When the fern is in a jardiniere, it is especially difficult to avoid overwatering. In spring and summer, ferns require three times the amount of water that they do in the fall and winter.

It is well occasionally to put ferns in the bathtub and give them a bath with weak soapsuds made from a good grade of soap. The soap must be thoroughly rinsed off immediately after the bath and great care must be exercised not to injure the tender fronds.

One of the worst enemies of ferns indoors is the mealy bug. This is a white, woolly insect that clings close to the bottom of the fronds. When there is reason to suspect its presence the plant should be examined every day and all insects removed with a splinter or toothpick. If the infestation is bad, the whole top of the fern can be cut off to within an inch of the ground and then allowed to grow again after all the insects have been exterminated. Another fern pest that thrives in a dry atmosphere is the red spider. This can be kept in check by spraying the top of the fern with clear water. If, as is frequently the case in living rooms, this is impracticable, the next best measure is repeated baths. Washing will also eradicate the aphid, or green fly.

Ferns should be fed once every two to four weeks with dilute nitrate of soda solution, very dilute ammonia water, manure leachings, prepared plant food, or ground bone and wood ashes.

FALL CARE OF ORCHARDS TO CONTROL INSECT PESTS.

There are various species of borers attacking fruit trees which may be very effectively searched and destroyed during the fall, winter, or spring. "Worming" for the peach borer should be begun in early fall and continued until the trees have all been gone over. This is done by cutting away the injured bark sufficiently to trace the burrow and then removing the borer with a knife or hooked wire. Previous to worming the soil should be dug away from the base of the trees so the castings exuding from the burrows may be seen and assist in the more ready location of the borers. Since many of the peach borers in the fall are yet quite small, very careful work will be necessary to destroy all of them. After the trees have been wormed once it is a good practice to go over them again. The earth should be drawn around the base of the tree before there is danger of freezing weather. The same plan should be followed in worming the trees in the spring, at which time it will be somewhat easier to detect the borers because of their increase in size. Throughout the central and eastern states apple trees should be regularly wormed in the spring and fall for the roundheaded apple-tree borer. This insect attacks the trees near the ground and its injury is indicated by brown patches under the bark and the castings which often accumulate in some quantity on the soil. The use of a sharp knife and moderately stiff wire is usually sufficient in the work of worming the trees, in the case of either the patch borer or the round-headed apple-tree borer.

Shot-Hole Borer.

The work of the fruit-tree barkbeetle, or shot-hole borer, is often first

detected on trees during pruning operations in winter, and steps should be taken as soon as it is discovered to correct the trouble, if possible. The shot-hole borer as a rule attacks trees which are in a state of decline from any cause. It winters in various stages in galleries just beneath the bark. Peach trees attacked by this insect and which still have vitality to exude gum at the injured points may in some cases be brought into condition by severe pruning and an application as the buds swell in the spring of an effective wash, as fish-oil soap, at the rate of one pound to the gallon of water, or heavy whitewash, or a wash made of one pint of crude carbolic acid and one gallon of soft fish-oil soap dissolved in eight gallons of water. Washes should be thoroughly applied to the trunk and larger limbs. In the case of apple, pear, and other trees which do not exude gum to any extent, it is a question of judgement whether it will be possible to save trees attacked by this insect. If the infestation is rather severe, it usually indicates that the tree is beyond hope of saving. Individual branches on trees may often show attack by this insect and should be promptly removed and burned to prevent its further increase and spread.

In regions where the 17-year-locust has been abundant, young orchards especially are often severely injured. During pruning operations in winter particular attention should be given to cutting out the injured branches, since these are usually so weakened that they will not support any considerable crop of fruit.

MULCHING STRAWBERRIES.

The object of mulching strawberries in the fall is to prevent winter-killing. Winter-killing is usually caused by the plants dying out too much during the winter months, or by alternate freezing and thawing. The best mulch material to use is clean straw; this is placed on the plants four to six inches deep after the ground has been frozen.

In the spring after the ground is thawed, the straw is worked around the plants. This serves several purposes, such as keeping the patch free from weeds, conserving the moisture, and forming a clean mat for the berries to ripen on. After the fruit has ripened, the straw should be removed.

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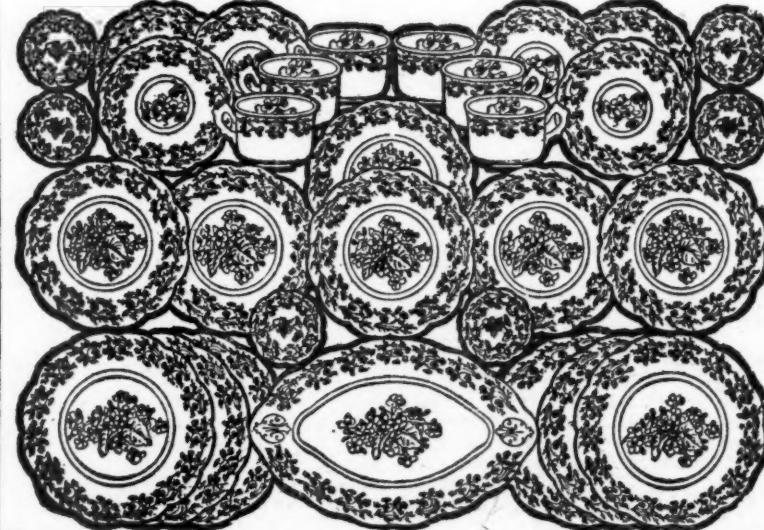
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In the center of each plate or dish there is a beautiful cluster of bright roses, surrounded by green foliage, all in perfectly natural colors. Around the edge of each piece there is a very heavy and artistic design in gold. The combination of gold, green, white and red, makes the most popular design yet produced in tableware. Fashionable, stylish, artistic and serviceable. The ware itself is pure white and dainty enough to delight the most fastidious housekeeper. When you get these dishes on your table you will have something to be proud of indeed. And we don't want you to pay us a cent of your money for them. What we ask you to do is so easy you will never miss the spare time it will take, and the pleasure these beautiful dishes give will be with you for years.

In addition to the lovely 33-piece American Beauty Dinner set I will also give 41 extra gifts. These 41 extra gifts are also free. I pack them in the crate with your dishes. Counting the 33-piece dinner set and the 41 other articles make 74 articles you will get by giving me a little of your spare time.

Fill out the coupon below and we will send you a big sample needle case, containing 115 Sharp's best needles, darning and bodkin. The darners are for cotton, wool, lace gloves, carpet, etc. These needles are high grade, big-eyed, extra quality steel, Dix and Rands brands. When you receive them show them to your friends and also show them a copy of Colman's Rural World, which we will send you, and ask them for 25 cents each in connection with a special offer I will authorize you to make. When you have collected only \$4.00 in this way the lovely dinner set will be yours. Put your name on the coupon and send it at once. We give 41 EXTRA ARTICLES for promptness—so hurry.

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Please send me free and postpaid the Big Needlecase of 115 best grade needles, together with large illustration in colors of the 33-piece dinner set and tell me about the 41 extra gifts.

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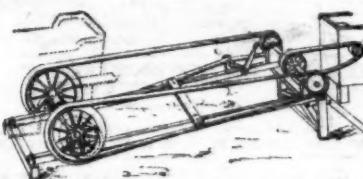
Recent Inventions of Interest to Agriculture

By C. J. Lynde.

THIS series of articles will appear in Colman's Rural World regularly throughout the fall and winter. Six inventions are here described and six different ones will be described in each issue that follows. Thus, the reader will be given six new ideas in farm mechanics twice a month. Keep the series for reference.

Auto Power Jack.

Many readers wish to know how to obtain power from an automobile. It is claimed that the device shown here solves the problem. One end of the frame is shoved under the automobile until two bearing blocks are under the rear axle; the other end is then ele-

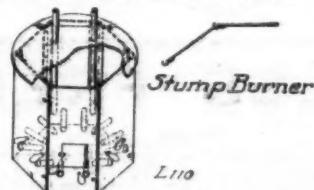


Auto Power Jack L109

vated on its legs and locked in this position. This jacks up the car and raises the rear wheels from the ground. The blocks are then placed over the rear wheels and the device is ready for operation. A belt tightener is used on one belt to prevent slipping.

Hot Blast Stump Burner.

The casing of this burner is made of sheet metal plates of standard size connected by hooks. Near the bottom there are air holes fitted with pipes which can slide in or out. The sheet

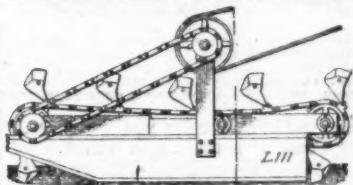


Stump Burner L110

metal top also has two holes with two long sliding air pipes. In operation, the stump is surrounded by the casing; a fire is started and allowed to burn up brightly; and then the cover is placed in position. The air pipes are adjusted to deliver the fresh air near the stump; this, it is claimed, causes the stump to burn rapidly. The smoke escapes at the cover which is slightly raised for this purpose. The burner can be made large or small by adding or subtracting side plates.

Current Motor.

The special feature of this current motor is the shape of the buckets. These are made with the lower edge slanting upward so that the water tends to run up into the buckets. This increases the weight of water in the buckets and makes the pontoons sink

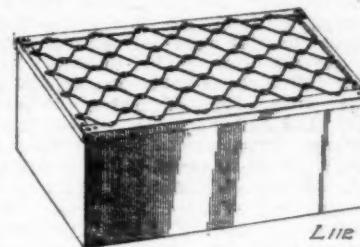


Current Motor L111

deeper in the water. This, it is claimed, makes the pontoons ride smoothly in rough water. The buckets are mounted on sprocket chains which run over sprocket wheels. The power is transmitted from one sprocket wheel to another sprocket wheel on the elevated shaft. A belt, running over a pulley on the other end of this shaft, carries the power to the machine operated.

Peanut Picker.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple means of separating peanuts from the vines. It consists of a frame covered by a wire net and placed over a box. When the vines are drawn over the frame the peanuts



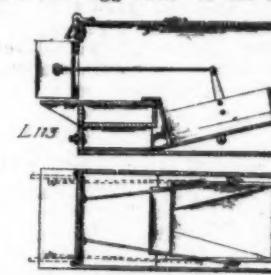
L112

Peanut Picker

hang through the openings and are snapped off. A similar circular frame can be used over a bag.

Automatic Nest Box.

When a hen enters this nest and steps into the next box, the doors are automatically closed by the tilting of the box. When she leaves, the box tilts forward and the doors are opened again. Also when the box tilts forward the egg rolls to the front end

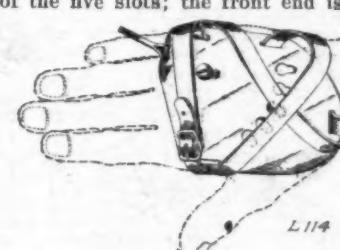


Nest Box L113

along the channelled bottom and passes into a drawer. Thus the hen is not disturbed while laying, and the egg is not broken or soiled by the next hen. To make the nest into a trap nest the locking device, shown over the doors, is released, and the doors when closed remain locked until opened by the operator.

Pruning Knife.

The knife part of this device is attached to the underside of the plate, as follows: The rear end of the shank is attached by a lug which engages one of the five slots; the front end is at-



L114

Pruning Knife

tached by a set screw. By choosing different slots for the lug, the knife can be made to lie well out from the little finger, or to lie in different positions between the little and middle finger. The device can be used on the left hand by placing the straps and the knife on the opposite side of the plate.

MONEY IN SORTING POTATOES.

There is money to be made by the sorting of potatoes. Consumers, large and small, do not like mixed lots. They want them uniform in size and quality. Consequently potatoes are usually sorted before being put on the market and the price which is paid the potato-grower is the price of sorted potatoes, less the cost of sorting. Therefore, the potato-grower who ships unsorted potatoes really has to pay the charge of sorting.

The shipper of unsorted potatoes, also, has to pay another charge, and that is the freight on the culs which are later taken out of his shipment.

The shipper of unsorted potatoes, therefore, is simply wasting money. It pays to sort because it gives one the top market prices and because it saves

freight on culs, and, it might be added, because the culs could be kept on the farm and made use of in rations for live stock.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES.

Leave the hyacinths and other bulbs in a cool dark storage place until the roots are well formed.

Do not put a heavy mulch on perennials. It is likely to smother the plants. Straw makes the best mulch.

A final clearing of trash from the garden is due now. Trash and weeds make fine harbors for insects to winter in.

Parsnips may be left in the ground over winter. If wanted for winter use dig late in the fall and store in a box of soil in a cool place.

Do not coddle your house plants. Give them plenty of light and fresh air. Keep them clean and give them what water they need—neither too much nor too little.

You'd better put a little good rich garden soil in the cellar or where it will not freeze. It will come handy to start early vegetable and flower seeds in next spring.

Greenhouse sanitation is becoming more and more important. We cannot be too careful about preventing the numerous insects and fungous diseases from gaining a foothold.

Cover root crops in the cellar with a little sand to prevent wilting.

Mulch the tulip bed with straw or straw manure as soon as the ground freezes.

Clean straw, put on about four or five inches deep, makes the best mulch for strawberries.

Hubbard squashes make a fine addition to a vegetable menu and usually are easily grown.

Don't store dahlias or canna in piles. They should be in boxes or on shelves only one layer deep.

Feed the birds. You owe them a living. They earned their winter food and protection by destroying thousands of worms and weed seeds.

Prune all varieties of muscadine grapes before the first of December in the south so that they will not be injured by bleeding.

Few appreciate the value of the southern winter squash, the cushaw. It keeps through winter in ordinary storage and rivals the sweet potato for pies and other table uses.

In harvesting pecans, wait until practically all the burs have opened and gather the entire crop at once. The nuts should be dried and ready for market in three weeks.

Grape vineyards planted a year ago will need trellising this fall or winter. Use two wires for bunch grapes and three for muscadines, spacing wires two feet apart on the posts.

The cockspur thorn, or Crataegus, makes a good hedge or specimen plant. Its long hard thorns will prevent the passage of both man and beast, if it is closely planted.

Did you notice the high coloring of the Virginia creeper this season? It is a splendid thing for autumn color on a brick or stone wall or when grown over an old tree or stump.

Get rid of the white grubs now and next spring. Three means of keeping them in check are suggested: Plow in the autumn; destroy May beetles in the spring; rotate crops. Do not plant strawberries on land known to be infested.

There is no bulb better for bedding than the tulip. Select varieties of uniform height that bloom together.

Collect and burn all dried rotten fruits that remain on the trees or that have fallen to the ground. This will aid in the control of insects and diseases next year.

Do not let any part of the garden that is unoccupied go through the winter without being plowed. Deep fall plowing enables the soil to retain the winter rains for use by the spring crops and it also aids in the control of insect pests.

If you have utilized the past few weeks in sowing the home grounds to lawn grass, the next thing in order is to plant out some choice shrubbery. Such features add charm and beauty to the home and increase in attractiveness with the passing of the years.

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HOW TO SELECT SEED BEANS

Get seed from your own crop if possible. If there are no clean pods in your own crop try to secure clean pods from a more fortunate neighbor.

Select in the pod—not after threshing.

Pick pods free from all spots. Spots on the pods mean that anthracnose or bacterial blight may be hidden in the seemingly clean bean.

Thrash selected pods separately.

Examine your threshed seed carefully and throw out all doubtful-looking beans, especially those that are spotted or shriveled.

Rotate.—Don't replant old bean ground next year. Clean seed and rotation are the best crop insurance.

If you have to buy your seed, make sure that it has been selected by the grower from disease-free pods. Examine purchased seed. Do not plant if the threshed seed looks suspicious.

Look ahead.—Insure a supply of clean seed for 1917 by selecting seed from clean pods and planting it on clean land in 1916.

HORSE BREEDING AND RAISING

LIGHT HORSE BREEDING MORE PROFITABLE THAN DRAFT.

Editor, *Rural World*:—Permit me to bring the following facts to the attention of Dr. McCampbell and of all readers of *Rural World* who are interested in the breeding of horses. The Colman Stock Farm at Creve Coeur, Mo., is comparatively a small holding. Too uneven for cultivation, it is set in alfalfa and pasture. No income is derived from other sources, yet for trotting horse stud fees and sales of trotting stock, the superintendent, Carl Rothenheber, is turning in annually a net profit of over \$4,500. Governor Colman told me, a few days before his death, that he refused \$10,000 for Baron Reaper, 2:09 1/4, a horse bred by himself. Here is a lump proposition: Any draft horse farm in America that can make as good a showing, will make mighty interesting reading for Colman's *Rural World* readers, if they show how and where and when it is done.

It costs less to prepare a trotting yearling, for the New York sale, than the sale stock of any equine product, at any age, for any sale. The Harvester, led into the ring an unbroken yearling, sold for \$9,000. Lady Waneta, the same age at a 2:23 gait, brought \$4,500; as a two-year-old she brought \$12,000. Such margins, of profit are unheard of in any other live stock breeding.

Would any man try to tell a way to invest \$30,000 in draft horses that would pay what Thomas W. Murphy has made, in 1915, by the purchase of Peter Scott at \$30,000 and withdrawal from racing, for a year. In 1915, he has won 14 first monies and one second, winning \$56,285; say the interest and withdrawal cost him \$3,000, he has more than doubled his investment, in one year. Or take the two-year-old filly, Nelly the Great, that trotted in 2:15 1/4 the last week in October at Springfield, Ohio, and was sold to a regular campaigner, before she was cooled out for the three-year-old races of 1916.

The refusal of an offer of \$35,000 for Peter Mac on July 30, by David M. Shaw of Cleveland, will probably result in Mr. Shaw himself, breeder and owner, driving him in 1916 to the world's trotting stallion record. At Lexington, Ky., he drove him in 2:03 1/2. His sire, Peter the Great, is the sire of more than 30 2:10 trotters, more than any other three horses in the stud or that ever were in the stud.

The tractor and the gasoline truck for long hauls in the city will reduce the price on all kinds of draft stock. Inside of two years the sugar mule will come into his own again, and his mother, as always, will be standard or saddle bred, and in the mule kingdom he will always bring the high dollar.

While the government has been using thoroughbred horses presented to the stations for the purpose of breeding for re-mounts, all purchases for that purpose have been standard-bred horses. No government or country has ever produced a horse for general use in any way equal to the horses now being bred by the United States at Ft. Collins, Colo. No cavalry horse has ever been bred the equal of the old Vermont Morgan, whether from Charles Reade in Missouri, Blood's Black Hawk in Kentucky or Hale's Green Mountain Morgan in Vermont.

The effort to rehabilitate Morgan characteristics by the use of the half thoroughbred horse, General Gates, in Vermont, will result in failure, but while his descendants are kept in the United States, we shall not be without as good a cavalry horse as the sun shines on. And the get of Wilmering, out of Carmen mares, will make all

other heavy harness turnouts look like 3 cents on the dollar. The produce of the three saddle-bred mares would, under the rulings at Perdue and Manhattan, be branded as grades, yet in actual service, for any service in the world, except to compete with motor trucks in the city, they will be worth more than any horse ever imported, and before Wilmering's get are six years old, a pair will bring more than a four-horse team of sound (and they are mighty scarce), draft horses.—L. E. Clement, Pierce City, Mo.

HORSE MARKET STRONG FOR DRAFT BREEDS.

The rapidly improving situation in the iron and steel trade, and in manufactures in general, has already been responsible for a marked improvement in the demand and prices for heavy horses. Good sound geldings, weighing over 1,700 pounds, have averaged around \$300 per head recently, even in lots numbering from six to ten head, and demand for the good ones is steadily increasing.

Well-informed market men estimate, from a knowledge of horses already exported, that approximately half a million horses have already been sold on war orders. The value of these is close to \$100,000,000, and the demand seems greater than ever. Buyers are scouring the country in every conceivable district in the United States, and even in northwest Canada. Every effort is being made to buy as cheaply as possible, but artillery horses promise to cost more before the war is over. Fully 90 per cent of the artillery horses are sired by draft stallions and out of small mares, and the demand for draft stallions is gaining in consequence, especially on the western ranges. Ranchmen have been able to obtain much higher prices there for their grade drafters, than for any of their light horses, and the lesson has been driven home in dollars and cents.

All breeds of draft horses in Europe have been heavily drawn on for war purposes, and the Belgian breed has been practically destroyed. Percherons have also suffered for the need for horses on guns and transports has been so great that virtually all available horses have been taken by the army. M. Miteau, foreman for one of America's importers, who is a very reliable observer, traveled all through the Perche district in July and August of this year, and reports that all horses three years old or over, except the most valuable stud stallions, or mares nursing foals, have been commandeered, and that it would not be possible to find 200 stallions suitable for export to America, even if exportation were allowed. This drives home, most forcefully, the fact that American horsemen must depend on the produce of American studs for draft sires, for many years to come. Exports to foreign countries will unquestionably occur before we have any more importations.

American bred horses have been brought forward this year as never before, exceeding in type and size those of previous years. More than 7,000 American-bred Percherons have already been recorded by the Percheron Society of America, and the fiscal year is not yet closed. Transfers show an increasing activity in the sale of Percherons in all sections, especially in yearling and two-year-old stallions.

The most important development in the past eight months has been seen in the marked preference given to colts that have been so liberally fed to permit of full development. Such colts have sold readily at prices that have left a handsome profit to the breeder. Half starved or stunted colts have met with slow sale and at low prices. It is to be regretted that so few breeders feed their weanling, yearling and two-year-old Percherons enough of the right kind of feed. Many believe they feed enough, when as a matter of fact they are not furnishing half what the colts ought to have.

Percheron breeders in America have the best of Percheron blood, and an opportunity never dreamed of. Those who meet it adequately will reap both fame and fortune.—Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary, Percheron Society of America, Chicago.

WEANING THE FARM COLT—CARING FOR THE DAM.

To keep the colt growing without interruption during weaning time and afterwards is a most important consideration in producing horses profitably. A good horseman aims to replace the milk that the colt has been accustomed to secure from its mother. He tries also to reduce the worrying and fretting of the colt to a minimum. To wean a colt appears to be a simple matter. It is simple as many do it; yet the very low degree of success that is shown on many farms by their unthrifty colts is evidence that there is something wrong or that there is something lacking. Often in a few weeks during weaning time the youngster changes from the growing, sleek, milk-fat colt to a stiff-haired and unthrifty, stunted individual. The colt, if properly cared for, need lose but little of his flesh, bloom and spirit.

Grain to Be Fed.

Grain must be used as the milk is taken away. It is necessary that the colts have been taught to eat grain before weaning is attempted. Oats have always been preferred by horsemen for young colts. They are undoubtedly superior to any other single grain. The colt likes a mixture or a variety of grains, and will thrive best on such a ration. He relishes corn, and it may well be fed as part of the grain ration. It may be said that corn contains a rather high percentage of fat. True it does, and so does milk, which is as nearly ideal food as nature can make. Corn should not be fed alone, nor in too great quantities. Bran is a splendid feed, and contains material for bone and muscle. A mixture of oats 60 per cent, corn 30 per cent, and bran 10 per cent makes a ration that will enable any colt to grow rapidly. A handful of oil meal may be profitably added. Then he will be more likely to eat enough to almost make up for the lack of milk.

Hay should be provided in plenty. Doubtless alfalfa or clover is the most desirable for young growing colts. Both grain and hay should be of the very best quality. If it is at all possible to furnish succulent grass for the colt it should be done. This is a big factor in preventing any check in the growth of the youngster.

Company of Other Colts.

Naturally the colt will miss the company of his dam. If he has been accustomed to stay in the stable or yard while the mother is out at work there will be less fretting on that account. If the youngster has followed the dam constantly and has never been kept separated from her, he should be broken gradually to stay away from her if it is at all convenient to do so. If there are several colts on the farm it is best to wean all of them at the same time. The youngsters love company, and if there are two or more of them together they will fret and worry less.

The stall or pen where the youngster is confined should be such that he cannot injure himself. The door and fence should be high enough so that he will not try to jump out. Nothing but a clean and comfortable place with plenty of sunshine and proper ventilation should be used for the colt during weaning time. It should be made possible for the colt to exercise freely every day.

Management of the Dams.

Just before weaning it is best to change the dam from succulent pasture to dry feed. If she is being fed grain the amount should be reduced to a minimum. This will have a tendency to reduce the milk flow. The colt should then be allowed to suckle only two or three times per day instead of being with the mother all the time or at least over night. It may be necessary to milk out the mare occasionally for a few days in the case of large producers, and where there is a tendency for the udder to swell. Having done these things it will be comparatively simple and easy to keep the colt away from the mother entirely without injury or handicap to either the dam or her foal.

Having made the change slowly and gradually the youngster will not miss the milk greatly. He will eat grain and hay, will take exercise, and will grow without any set back. If he is

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edge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; \$80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars, The Veterinarian Science Association, Dept. F, London, Canada.

HOLSTEINS.
10 heifers and 2 bulls practically pure Holstein, but not registered, 4 to 6 weeks old, all beautifully marked and bred up for milk and butter production. Will sell one or all at \$20 each, and crate them for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARM, Whitewater, Wis.



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At the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, on November 2, the \$20,000 2:10 trot was won in three straight heats by Peter Scott, driven by Thomas Murphy. First money amounted to \$10,000. The fastest heat was 2:07 1/4. Miss Perfection was second and Spriggan third.

A sale of Clydesdales took place at Seham Harbor, Scotland, on October 7, at which an even 100 horses, all ages, both sexes, averaged \$1,059.50 each, the best half dozen averaging \$8,562 each. Twenty-two foals averaged \$329.50 each. The stallion, Bonnie Buchlyvie, topped the sale list at \$26,250. A mare, Silver Bangle, brought \$3,280. Another stallion brought \$12,075. The day was a record event in Clydesdale history.

CATTLE FOR BEEF AND FOR MILK

WORLD'S RECORD FOR BUTTER-FAT PRODUCTION AGAIN BROKEN.

The Holstein-Friesian cow, Duchess Skylark Ormsby 124514, has broken all records for fat production, not only Holstein-Friesian, but those of all other breeds, by producing in 365 consecutive days 27,761.7 pounds milk containing 1,205.09 pounds fat. She was freshened at the age of five years, three days. Her sire is Sir Ormsby Skylark 47010; her dam is Oakhurst Duchess Clothilde 106988. She was bred by R. B. Young, Buffalo Center, N. Y., and is now owned by John B. Irwin, Minneapolis. The test was made under the supervision of the Minnesota Agricultural College and 13 different supervisors were employed in its conduct, the test running very evenly month by month from start to finish. This remarkable production gives this great Holstein-Friesian cow place above all other cows in the world and makes her the world's new dairy queen.

ERADICATING FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Every person can help by keeping away from stricken animals. Do not go to see them out of curiosity, and do not permit other members of your household to visit the premises on which such animals are confined. Keep your dogs, cats, chickens, and other domestic animals at home, and keep other people and their animals away from your stock and barns.

Telexgraph immediately to the Department of Agriculture at Washington reporting any suspicious cases of sore mouth associated with lameness in your stock. Do not take chances. Delay will save you nothing, and may greatly harm you and your neighbors.

Observe strictly the quarantine regulations and induce your neighbors to do likewise. Experience has shown that where people work with the authorities the loss to the community is trifling compared to what it is when they work against them or show indifference.

If you are feeding skim milk or garbage see that it is thoroughly cooked by boiling before being fed. If there is an outbreak in your vicinity do not permit milk cans or other objects from creameries or other farms to be brought onto your premises.

If the inspector visits your farm aid him in every way to do his work quickly and thoroughly.

Every farmer, stock raiser and dairyman should send for and read a copy of illustrated "Farmers' Bulletin No. 666" which covers the entire subject. It will be sent free upon a postal card request addressed to Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NEW FIVE-YEAR CHAMPION OF AYRSHIRE BREED.

Lily of Willowmoor 22269, bred and owned by J. W. Clise, Redmond, Washington, recently finished her fifth consecutive official record for advanced registry, making a cumulative record of 84,991 pounds of milk, and 3,362.35 pounds of fat with 3.84 per cent fat average for the five years, making her the five-year champion of the breed. This record is worthy of study, in that it shows to a remarkable degree the staying quality of the Ayrshire cow, giving an average of 16,991 pounds of milk and 672.47 pounds of fat for five years, she now stands in first place as a long term cow.

She was due to freshen October 12, and had she not been bred to calve within the cumulative requirement she would undoubtedly have again led the world's Ayrshire record for a single year, as her record under these conditions is only 426 pounds of milk less

than the present record of the world's champion Ayrshire for milk and is 37.96 pounds more fat.

The record is valuable as showing the constitution necessary to give a remarkable milk and butterfat record, with a calf each year for five consecutive years. To give that amount of milk annually and raise a calf each year, a cow must have constitution, which is characteristic of the Ayrshire breed.—C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vermont.

CARE OF DAIRY CALVES FOR MAKING PROFITABLE COWS.

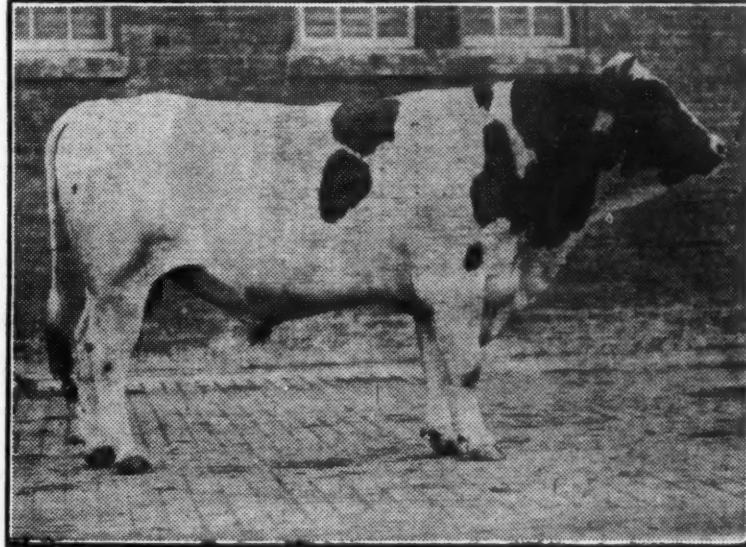
Careful attention on the part of a dairyman during the two weeks that follow a calf's birth will often mean the ultimate addition to his herd of a large, well-developed milking cow, instead of a sickly, undersized, stunted animal. The problem of raising calves is today a more complicated one than when it was customary to feed a larger amount of whole milk. The dairyman will therefore find it to his advantage to take the best possible care of his calves from the very beginning.

Immediately after birth the navel of the calf should be washed with an antiseptic solution and tied with a silk thread in order to prevent infection. For the first feed the calf should have the first milk from the cow after calving and should have its mother's milk for several feeds thereafter. The sooner the weaning takes place the better, but ordinarily it should not be postponed later than the fourth day. The sooner the calf is weaned the more easily it is taught to drink. When first fed from the pail, eight to ten pounds of milk a day, fresh and warm from the cow and divided into two feeds, are sufficient. The feeding times should be as nearly regular as possible, and at first it is advisable to feed more than twice a day. The amount fed should be constant; and to

complete. By slow changes the milk can be increased thereafter until 20 pounds a day are fed; this amount will be found sufficient when fed with the grain and hay. If skim milk is plentiful more may be fed but the added amount will not give proportionately better results.

Corn meal, bran and meal, mixed in the proportion of three, two and one, make an excellent grain mixture. This grain when fed with plenty of fine clover hay makes an ideal supplement to skim milk in balancing the ration.

Calves should be allowed all the grain that they will eat until they consume three pounds a day; from this point the feeder should use his judgment.



This Two-year-old Holstein Bull, Sir Payne of the Golden West, Winner of Many Championship Prizes at Fall Fairs in Western Canada, is Considered an Exceptionally Fine Specimen of the Breed.

insure this, scales should be used, as variation tends to get the digestive organs out of order. At all times the utmost care should be taken to prevent any digestive disorder, as all such trouble hinders the growth and development of the animal. Calf scours is the most common indication of this condition.

To Prevent Scours.

The following-named precautions, to a great extent, tend to prevent scours: Feed regularly.

Be sure that the milk is always sweet and warm.

In feeding use only clean pails. Feed the calf a little less than it wants.

Reduce the amount of milk one-half if the animal becomes sick.

The amount of milk fed can be gradually increased until at the end of the second week the calf receives from 14 to 16 pounds of milk a day. At this time the gradual substitution of skim milk for whole milk may commence. Hay and grain should be placed before the calf at this period and it will be found to nibble at them a little. At the end of the third week the substitution of the skim milk will be com-

mented as to whether an increase is justified.

The calf, from the time it is two weeks of age, should always have access to plenty of clean, pure water.

The general practice is to feed calves skim milk for from two to six months. In the latter case, with fall calves the time of final weaning from milk comes in the spring, when pastures are ready. Under this system the calves usually make excellent growth during the entire period without any break in gains.

CHAMPION MILKMAID.

Miss Lily Ramatici of Petaluma, Cal., is the international milkmaid champion and winner of the Carnation cup trophy offered by E. A. Stuart of Seattle, president of the Carnation Stock Farms of Washington and Wisconsin. She won the title over 40 competitors from every part of the United States at the international milkmaid's contest held at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. Her pail contained nine quarts of milk when she finished her three minutes, the time allotted to each contestant. The cow she milk-

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You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its cost and more before you pay. Try it along side of any separator you wish. If it pleases you not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half. Write TODAY.

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Price per Box, 10c all over the U. S.

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This beautiful Bracelet is all the rage. Adjustable to any size wrist, gold plated throughout. Engraved links. Set with fancy engraved beads or with a large single stone. Ring is set with 3 brilliants. Very handsome. Free for selling only 20 of our magnificent art and novelties pictures at 10c each. We trust you with pictures until sold, and give an extra gift of 40 beautiful postcards for pleasure. Send name today.

People's Supply Co., Dept. B, W. 716 Lucas Ave., St. Louis

ed is Fidessa Bloom, possessing the highest milk record in California.

Forty white-clad and laughing milkmaids of many ages, nationalities and complexions, and 40 rather puzzled black and white Holstein Friesian cows furnished colorful amusement to a crowd of 15,000 people who watched the contest.

Other winners who received prizes were Miss Mary Andrea, San Francisco; Mrs. Lizzie J. Brown, Cincinnati; Miss Dorothy Fritz of Pennsylvania.

The international milkmaids' contest for the Carnation cup will be made an annual event by Mr. Stuart. The next contest will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., next fall.

Cows need succulent feed in fall and winter.

Poultry Raising FOR Fun & Profit

WHITE LEGHORNS FROM ENGLAND WIN NATIONAL CONTEST.

The ten highest pens for 12 months in the national egg-laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., were as follows:

	Eggs.
White Leghorns, England	939
R. I. Whites, Illinois	845
White Leghorns, England	844
White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	830
Reds, Pennsylvania	824
R. I. Whites, New Jersey	795
White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	789
Black Leghorns, Georgia	755
White Leghorns, Kentucky	754
White Leghorns, Texas	753

The five highest pens for October were as follows:

	Eggs.
White Plymouth Rocks, Kentucky	89
White Wyandottes, England	88
White Plymouth Rocks, Texas	82
S. C. Reds, Pennsylvania	79
R. I. Whites, New Jersey	74

A pen of White Plymouth Rocks, owner by W. B. Jenkins, Glendale, Ky., won the cup for October by laying 89 eggs.

The total number of eggs for the month of October was 2,572.

The 200-egg hens in this contest were as follows:

	Eggs.
S. C. White Leghorn, Pennsylvania	230
S. C. White Leghorn, England	226
S. C. White Leghorn, Pennsylvania	208
White Wyandotte, England	208
R. I. White, Illinois	207
S. C. White Leghorn, England	204
S. C. White Leghorn, Kentucky	202
White Orpington, Wisconsin	200

SQUAB RAISING — CONTROLLING DISEASES OF PIGEONS.

Provided breeding stock was healthy when secured, cleanliness in pens, flyways and yards is the best preventive against canker and "going light," the most common diseases of pigeons. There is very little chance of making money from squabs unless through cleanliness pigeons can be kept comparatively free from diseases and insect parasites. The following advice is taken from Farmers' Bulletin No. 684, Squab Raising:

The stock should be carefully watched and any sick birds removed from the breeding pens. The house should be kept dry, clean, well ventilated, and free from drafts. The yards should be kept clean either by scraping the surface and adding fresh sand or gravel or by cultivating the land and planting it to grain if possible. Only good, sound grain should be fed.

The nests, nest boxes, and pens should be kept clean, but it is not advisable to disturb the nests which contain eggs or squabs any more than is actually necessary. The pens should be sprayed frequently with whitewash containing a little crude carbolic acid, or with a coal-tar disinfectant, and the nest boxes and perches should be examined for mites, especially in hot weather, and sprayed with kerosene oil or some commercial preparation which will kill mites, if any are found. The nests or nest pens should be cleaned out and the nesting material removed after the squabs are marketed or leave the nests.

Canker.

Pigeons are subject to many of the diseases which affect poultry and may be treated in the same manner. Canker and the disease or condition called "going light" seem to be more prevalent in pigeons than in the domestic fowl. Canker appears as sores or cheesy patches in the mouth and throat and can usually be prevented by providing good sanitary conditions and feeding only clean, sound grains and clean water. It may be treated by swabbing the mouth and throat with a solution of equal parts of hydrogen peroxide and water or by using dry sulphur. Enough potassium perman-

ganate may be added to the drinking water to give it a wine color. Various remedies or preventives of diseases are used in the drinking water by pigeon breeders whenever the stock appears to be in poor condition. Among these are carbolic acid, epsom salts, copper sulphate, and venetian red. Ulcers sometimes appear on the head, around the bill, eyes, mouth or in the throat, and pigeons thus affected should usually be killed.

Going Light.

This disease or condition is more or less peculiar to pigeons and is difficult to cure. It may be brought about by feeding filthy or unsound grains, by filthy conditions, and by any factor which tends to destroy the vitality of the pigeons. The symptoms of this condition are a gradual loss of flesh, frequently accompanied by diarrhea. The practical method of treatment is to remove the cause. Pigeons in this or in any other diseased condition will often get well if allowed their freedom. Tonics are used by some pigeon breeders, especially during the molting season, but their constant use is not generally advised under normal conditions.

Causes of Dead Squabs.

Dead squabs may be due to a variety of reasons. Some of these possible causes are extra males or unmated pigeons in the breeding pens, rats or mice in the house, and lack of vitality in the breeding stock, caused by the use of improper or the lack of sufficient feed, filthy conditions, or carelessness inbreeding.

SOUR MILK, BEEF SCRAP, OR GREEN CUT BONE FOR MORE EGGS.

"Milk or meat in the ration may make all the difference between profit and loss," declares H. L. Kempster, professor of poultry husbandry of the Missouri College of Agriculture. "We know from our tests at the experiment station and from the experience of poultrymen everywhere. We got only 945 eggs from a pen of hens that ate animal food while another pen of

A Good Sour Milk Ration.	
Corn, four parts.	
Wheat, two parts.	
Bran middlings, one part.	
Corn meal, one part.	
Sour milk separately.	
Give 100 hens two and a half gallons of milk and from 19 to 25 pounds of other food a day.	

hens, no better in any way but fed sour milk, laid 1,783. Those fed beef scrap laid 1,802 eggs. While this is a higher record than either of the others, the sour milk is so much cheaper and easier to get on most farms that we recommend it most highly. At 20 cents a dozen, the eggs from the hens fed sour milk brought \$29.71 and those from the hens fed beef scrap, \$30.03. The difference wouldn't begin to pay for the extra cost and trouble of beef scrap. The big thing to remember is that the hens fed no animal food brought little more than half as much egg money. Theory and experience both say: 'Feed the laying hen sour milk as part of her ration.'

SELECTING STOCK COCKERELS.

Cockerels that are to be kept for next season's breeding pens should be chosen with care. Preference should be given to those of an active disposition, and that show good development in muscle, and especially that about the thighs.

A good stock cockerel is a frequent and lusty crower; his legs are well set apart, his eyes have a defiant expression, and his gait is that of a warrior.

For the breeding of egg-producing stock it is not desirable to choose cockerels of great size; those medium in weight and rather short in the legs generally proving the best breeders. Muscle and stamina are prominent features in the reliable stock cockerel, but, be it remembered, such features alone will not account for the siring of good laying stock.

Having chosen the cockerels, care should be bestowed upon them until they are relegated to the breeding pens. Their food should consist mainly of grain, such as good plump wheat

and oats, with an occasional change to white peas. Too much soft food is undesirable, as it accounts for soft, rather than hard and sinewy flesh.—H. Mortimer, Illinois.

HOME-MADE INSECT POWDER.

There are scores of so-called "poultry lice remedies" on the market. They are not only more expensive, but no more effective than some of our simple home-made remedies.

A good home-made insect powder can be made by thoroughly mixing one-fourth pint of cresol and three-fourths of a pint of gasoline. Add to this mixture gradually with stirring just enough plaster of paris to take up the liquid. For the above amounts it will take about two and a half pounds of plaster of paris. Spread out thin on

paper until dry, screen carefully and it is ready for use. If strong crude carbolic acid is available it can be used instead of cresol. This powder can be boxed, put in a dry place and kept for a long period of time.

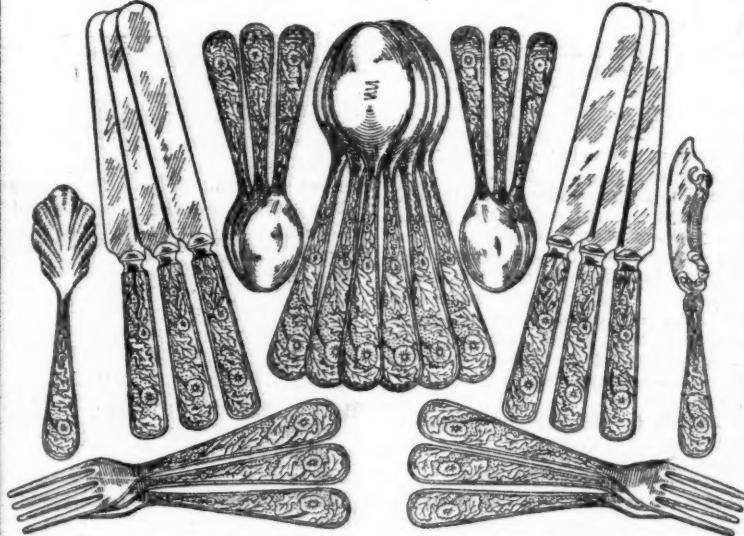
To apply the powder, dust the birds thoroughly around the vent and in the fluff under the wings. This application should be followed by a second in four to six days to kill the lice or mites from the unhatched eggs or "nits" present at the first treatment.—S. Anderson, Colorado Agricultural College.

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With Fountain Pen, Pencils, Knife, Penholder, Eraser, for selling 12 pages. \$10.00 at 10 cts. each. Write
ELUINE MFG. CO., 248 Mill Street, CONCORD JCT., MASS.

FREE SILVERWARE

We have just received a fresh shipment of these beautiful 26-piece Electric Silver Sets from the factory. They won't last long. Send for your set today. We refund your money if you are not satisfied.

26-Piece Electric Silver Set



We Want You to Have a Set of This Silverware

We have in the past made many fine premium offers of silverware to readers of Colman's Rural World, but this is the first time we have ever been able to offer a complete electric Silver Set on such a liberal offer. And please don't think because we are giving away this splendid set on such liberal terms that it is the ordinary cheap silverware which is plated on a brass base and consequently changes color and has that "brassy" look just as soon as the plating wears off. This set which we offer you here is plated on a white metal base, therefore each and every piece is the same color all the way through and will wear for years. As shown in the above illustration, there are 26 pieces in this set—6 Knives, 6 Forks, 6 Teaspoons, 6 Tablespoons, Sugar Shell and Butter Knife. Each piece is full regulation size for family use, the handles are handsomely embossed and decorated with the beautiful Daisy design which is now so popular and the blades of the knives and bowls of the teaspoons and tablespoons are perfectly plain and bright polished.

It is only because we buy this set in large quantities direct from the factory that we are able to secure it at a price that enables us to make the remarkable offer below. It is by far the greatest value we have ever offered. We will send this beautiful 26-Piece Electric Silver Set exactly as illustrated and described to any address upon the terms of the following special offer.

We have sent hundreds of these 26-Piece Electric Silver Sets to our readers, and in every case the subscriber has been delighted beyond measure. We are so sure that this 26-Piece Electric Silver Set will please and satisfy you that we make this offer—and if you are dissatisfied after you get the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set, we will refund your money, or send you another set. You know we couldn't make such an offer unless this 26-Piece is exactly as we represent it.

How To Get This 26-Piece Silver Set Free

Send us a three years' new or renewal subscription to Colman's Rural World at our special price of \$1.00 and 25 cents extra to help pay postage and packing charges on the 26-piece Electric Silver Set—total \$1.25, and the complete 26-Piece Silver Set will be sent you by return mail—all charged paid. If you cannot get a new subscription to Colman's Rural World just send us \$1.25 and we will add a three years' subscription to your own subscription to Colman's Rural World. This offer may not appear again. Remember, for \$1.25 you get Colman's Rural World one year, and in addition we send you the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set—all charges prepaid. Sign the coupon below today before this offer is withdrawn.

Sign This Coupon Today

Colman's Rural World,

St. Louis, Mo.

Enclosed find \$1.25 to pay for a three years' subscription to Colman's Rural World. It is understood that you are to send me the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set—all charges to be prepaid. If I find the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set is not better than you claim, I will return it to you, and you are to send me back my money.

Name
P. O. State R. F. D.

THE HOME CIRCLE

AND THE KITCHEN

THE WOMAN WHO EVOLVED WILD CRAP APPLE JELLY.

A jewel, Titanic in seeming,
It flames o'er the cloth of white,
The points of its glass bowl gleaming
Around it like diamonds bright.

A marvel of skill in cooking,
The hostess views it with pride.
While I—ah, I sit here looking
At visions to her denied!

I see hills covered with bushes,
Where even sunlight declines
To creep thro' the growth that pushes
Along under strangling vines.

Wild crab apples stand, like pickets,
To guard nature's fortress walls,
Their sour fruit filling their thickets,
And rotting, untouched, where it falls.

I wonder what woman sought it,
Despised in those jungles green,
And, with fire and sugar, wrought it
Into dainties to serve a queen?

All hail! Tho' her task's not ended!
She will do stranger things than then

When, with fire and sweetness blended,

She changes the hearts of men.

From jungles of crime and sorrow
The coarse fruit shall be borne away,
And she'll set, in the feast of tomorrow,
The things we're despising today!

Missouri. ADELA S. CODY.

AN ORGANIZATION THAT HELPS PARENT, TEACHER AND CHILDREN.

Dear Home Circle:—I wonder how many who read this are members of the "Parent-Teachers' Association." It began in Washington, D. C., in 1897, and now has an enrollment of 100,000. Its object is to induce better co-operation between parent and teacher in an endeavor to benefit the children in school. Mrs. McBride, our state president, said: "We believe in building a fence along the precipice of danger, rather than to hire ambulances to take care of those who fall over it."

It was the parent-teacher's state organization that secured a state law opening every school house in the state to social, educational and recreational gatherings, and many other good things have they done. At our last meeting we heard a most interesting high school program. They debated on "Which should be taught to girls in school, mathematics or domestic science?" Let us hear what some of the Home Circles think of this question and let us also know what you are accomplishing at your parent-teacher's meeting. How many of us feel this way:

"I'm but a cog in life's vast wheel,
That daily makes the same old trip;
Yet what a joy it is to feel
That but for me the wheel might slip.
'Tis something after all, to jog
Along and be a first-class cog."

In all lodges and organizations just a few of the leading members try to manage or run everything. This should not be so. The most timid, backward ones should be urged to participate in everything. Just try some of the timid ones and you may be surprised at their talents and worth.

By the way there is a talented 15-year-old boy living by us that I wish someone could take and put through college. He can draw or make anything and can write verses. He is one of a large family with shiftless parents. He is in the seventh grade.

There has not been so great an acreage of wheat sown as last year, as it was too wet early in the fall and now is too dry; however, these are beautiful autumn days and the abundance of good things produced are about all harvested.—With hearty greetings to all!—Nettie Richmond, Missouri.

The Home Circle is a meeting place for friends gathered together in the Rural World family. All of its members are invited to meet here in correspondence and good fellowship. Send lots of letters and get really acquainted.

The Kitchen is a factor in the Home Circle that no one can do without. Help to make it helpful, by sending for publication suggestions on how to make and do the things that are made and done in the kitchen. Tell others your ideas and experiences.

PATCHING AND MENDING BY HAND OR MACHINE.

To the Home Circle:—"Patch by patch is neighborly, but patch upon patch is beggarly," yet we mothers with the usual allotment of small boys have sometimes to put on the beggar's patch.

The sewing machine is my greatest friend in the time of a needed patch. Overalls and "every days" begin to break on the knee. I rip open the inside seam, baste or pin the patch on, then sew on with the machine, turn and trim the tear, turn under raw edges, baste and stitch close to edge. Coat sleeves are mended in the same manner.

Shirt sleeves usually give out before other portions of that garment break. I use the best parts of other worn-out shirts to make new sleeves and their wear is prolonged. Hose are refooted if worn beyond darning; yarn hose have absent heels and knees filled in with a crochet hook.

New waists and dresses will meet with accidents. When making a new garment I usually sew a piece of the goods securely to an inside seam, then, when the tear is to be mended, there is a piece of cloth the same color of the garment, whereby, if it had not been through the laundry, the piece would have a brighter appearance.

For woolen goods, mending tissue and a hot iron do the work directly. Hamburg's embroideries, etc., are fastened over embroidery hoops and mended by hand or on the machine. Table linen is mended with embroidery hoops on the machine.

For artistic mending by hand, a dear old grandma in our neighborhood gets all the work she wants. She can darn a rent in linen, embroidery or a pair of hose until it can scarcely be discovered.—Mrs. D. B. Phillips, Tennessee.

THANKSGIVING RECIPES FOR THE THANKSGIVING FEAST.

Delicious Gold Cake.—Yolks of eight eggs, one cup sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup milk, one and a half cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, cream, butter and sugar. Beat yolks to a stiff froth, stir thoroughly. Add milk, flour and stir hard; bake in moderate oven.

Thanksgiving Fruit Cake.—One cup of butter, two cups sugar, one cup coffee, cup of molasses, four eggs, seven cups flour, two pounds raisins, two pounds currants, pound of citron and figs, teaspoon of soda, one of cream of tartar, all kinds of spice. Cook two and a half hours in a slow oven.

Mince Pie.—Boil until tender four pounds of lean beef; remove gristle and bone while warm. When cold chop fine and add chopped apples, one and one-half cups of molasses, one cup sugar, two dessert spoons of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg, one-half pound of suet, chopped fine, one quart of boiled cider, one pound each of raisins and currants, one-fourth pound of citron, chopped fine, and a small piece of butter.

Old-Fashioned Dressing for Turkey.—Mix well two quarts of dry bread with enough water to moisten it. Mix then with a little salt and pepper, a little butter, and onion or celery, chop fine. Fill turkey and roast until well browned.

Salad Dressing With Turkey.—One cup of milk, heat to boiling, add four tablespoons of butter, one tablespoon flour to thicken and boil until thick. Add two eggs well beaten, two-thirds cup vinegar, one tablespoon of sugar, one of salt, a little mustard, well moistened with a little milk or water.

mince fine and return to liquor; add one quart of hot water, a little celery salt, and butter; simmer 30 minutes; strain through a piece of cheesecloth. Season and serve.

Chestnut Salad.—Boil until tender as many chestnuts as desired, drain and cool; boil two eggs, until hard; arrange lettuce in a salad bowl, put chestnuts over and then the dressing made of lemon juice, olive oil, salt, pinch of sugar; hold small sieve over the salad and grate over the chestnuts, yolks of the eggs, and over all lay the whites of the eggs, cut in rings.

Diced Turnips.—Pare and slice the turnips, cut in dice, boil in salted water, add a little sugar. To a quart of turnips, when boiled dry, add sweet cream and a beaten egg.—Helen A. Syman, Massachusetts.

STOVE CLEANING DISAGREEABLE.

To the Home Circle:—Although I am always busy I take time to read the Rural World, especially the story and the letters in the Home Circle.

Some letters are amusing to read. What one woman terms for hard work, another thinks nothing of. For instance, a woman reader complains of ironing. I should think that washing is much heavier, as I have only the old-fashioned facilities with round tubs and washboard. For "rough dry," that could be folded nicely and pressed between two surfaces—a table and a box for a press.

The work I most dislike is to blacken and shine my stove and have the marks on my hands for two days afterwards. Some one may ask, why don't you put a pair of gloves on? Well, for the simple reason that I haven't any, as we are not well-to-do and, like the majority of people, must live very moderately in order to enable us to hold our head above the water financially.—Mrs. Jennie Swenson, Connecticut.

LETTERS ARE APPRECIATED.

Dear Home Circle:—I always look for old familiar letters from Anna Bauer, C. D. Lyon, Mrs. Mardis, Nettie Richmond and, oh, so many others. I do wish they would write often. Please tell us about your homes.

Have any of the sisters a piece of poetry entitled, "Dear Little Hands?" If they have, I would love to have it.

What has become of Aunt Ray? I wish I could visit her in her mountain home. "Autumn in the Country," written by Mrs. M. H. Menaugh, is just splendid. I wish all readers and the kind editor a happy Thanksgiving!—Clarebell, Illinois.

Music in the Home

By Ella C. Morton, Missouri.

THE happiest hours of family life in most homes are those spent around the piano singing the old songs, and around the open fire recalling reminiscences of days of long ago. What awakens deeper interest or gives greater pleasure to our children than the "really, truly" stories of our own childhood days? There is a chord which never fails to vibrate to the key-note of "When mother (or father) was a little girl (or boy)," as the case may be. There seems to be an especially alluring charm about the things mother used to do and see, and the scrapes that "daddy" used to get into, and generally out of, as well,—that makes the narrative thereof far excel in interest any modern exploits, be they ever so exciting!

And as with the old tales, so with the old songs; none dearer or sweeter. How the singing of them warms the heart, and brings us in touch, one with the other, in a way that nothing else can do! There is one for each mood, and each temperament—sad or gay, sentimental or patriotic. When friends gather of an evening—as they invariably do in the homes where a love of music prevails—what a delight to gather around the piano or organ and have a "good old sing-song," everybody calling for his or her favorite!

The dear old Southern melodies, "Old Black Joe," "Swanee River," "Old Kentucky Home," etc., are beloved by

50 Beautiful Christmas Cards Free



Our Great Special Christmas Offer Unparalleled and Unequalled In the Whole World.

If you want this grand assortment of beautiful Christmas Post Cards, send us twenty-five cents for a six months' new or renewal subscription and five cents to help pay postage and packing; thirty cents altogether, and we will send you postpaid this grand assortment of fifty Christmas Cards. All different. No two alike. Printed in gorgeous colors, gold and silver and heavily embossed.

For beauty of design, richness of color and artistic printing, these cards are unsurpassed by any in the whole world. The embossing makes every leaf and figure stand out like life. These cards have been secured regardless of expense.

YOUR MONEY BACK

Send us your name and address with thirty cents and we will send you the 50 Christmas and Holiday Cards, and if you are not fully satisfied and delighted with them, return them to us and we will give you back your money on request. Can you think of a fairer offer?

Colman's Rural World,
St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: Enclosed herewith find 25 cents to pay for a subscription to Colman's Rural World for six months and 5 cents extra to pay postage on the 50 Christmas and Holiday Cards.

My name.....

P. O. State.....

R. F. D. New or renewal.....

Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.

THE MERRY GAME CLUB FOR OUR BOYS & GIRLS

Conducted by the President—Essie-lyn Dale Nichols, Sweet Water, Ill.

Dear Kiddies:—As we have a lot of splendid games for this week I will begin them right away in order to get as many printed as possible. Our first prize game was sent in by Aldene Zimmerman of Attica, Ohio, whose game is called,

Blind Man's March.

This is an out of doors game. A goal is selected which may be represented by a straight pole or stake around which a circle is drawn about eight steps from the pole in each direction. Prizes are then hung on the pole which may be anything one chooses, such as garlands of flowers, fruit, bouquets, etc. To begin the game the players all join hands and dance in a circle around the pole, then form two lines—an equal number of players in each line. Lots are then drawn to see which line of players must be blindfolded first. The line of blindfolded players are then led by the other line about 40 or 50 steps away from the pole and formed into couples in a semi-circle. Then the blindfolded players, keeping step to a song which the other players must sing, try to reach the pole. If a couple chances to disagree about the direction either wishes to go they may separate and go different ways. When the song is finished every blindfolded player stops and whoever is inside the circle surrounding the pole wins one of the prizes that is hung on the pole, the one nearest the pole having first choice and so on. Then the pole is once more hung with prizes and the other line of players is blindfolded and they repeat the performance.

Aldene—I think all our little members will find your game lots of fun. I will send you a prize for it soon.

Our second prize game was sent in by Alma Lowther of League, W. Va., whose game is called,

Statue.

This game also to be played outside. To begin, a "swinger" is chosen who

REAL PLUSH TEDDY BEAR FREE
Genuine real golden plush Teddy Bear, with head, arms and legs that move around, and funny face with roguish eyes. One of the nicest Teddy Bears ever given away. Given for selling only 12 packages Blaue at 10 cts. each. Write for Blaue. **BLAINE MFG. CO.**, 84 Mill St., Concord Junction, Mass.

FREE TALKING MACHINE AND RECORDS
Reproduces, talking, singing and instrumental music. Clear in tone, plays Columbia or Victor Records. Machine with records FREE for 15 sales Gold Eye needles. Easy to sell. 2 packages for 10c with free thimble. When sold return \$1.50 and machine and records are yours. **KEystone GIFT CO.**, Box 185, Greenville, Pa.

Big Sleeping Doll FREE

This fine sleeping doll is nearly two feet tall, and is all the rage. She has slippers, completes underwear, stockings, etc. Dress is very prettily made half length, and trimmed with lace; also has a little chataigne watch with fleur-de-lis pin. You can dress and undress this doll just like a real baby. Has curly hair, pearly teeth, rosy cheeks, beautiful eyes, and goes to sleep just as natural as life when you lay her down.

This doll free, selling only 25¢ of our magnificent art and religious pictures at 10 cents each. We trust you with pictures until sold, and give an extra surprise gift for promptness. Send no money—just your name. **PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO.**, Dept. R. W., St. Louis, Mo.

must catch hold of each player's hand in turn and swing player about. The position in which each player finds himself or herself when he or she stops swinging or whirling must be held until the swinger has swung all the players about. Then the swinger inspects each player and decides which one represents the best "statue." The player chosen as best statue is the swinger for next game.

Alma—This is a merry game I imagine, only the players should be careful not to "swing" too hard. A prize will be sent you soon.

Another prize game was sent in by Ruby Day of Oliver Springs, Tenn., whose game is called,

Store.

This game may be played in the house or out doors as preferred and as many players my take part as wish. Secure a box or two for "counters in the store" and a box or two on which to place the dry goods and groceries that are to be sold. A number of empty paper sacks and a few old newspapers in which to place and wrap goods must be secured. Also a few pieces of twine with which to tie up parcels for customers. Paste-board boxes and cans filled with sand or dry earth may represent groceries of various kinds, such as salt, sugar, flour, etc., and bits of cloth from mother's scrap bag will do for dry goods; in fact, anything and everything sold at a country store may be represented by leaves, pebbles, grasses, etc. Two players should act as clerks, one for the dry goods counter and one for the grocery counter.

The rest of the players are customers who patronize the store. Each customer must have a pocketbook, either real or make-believe, and paper money which must be given in exchange for goods and groceries. The customers must tell the clerks what kind of goods or groceries they want to buy, how much of each article or commodity, and the price of same. Clerks must wait on customers weighing on make-believe scales all groceries and measuring by the yard all dry goods. Bills must be made out and figured up and exact change given just the same as in a real store.

Ruby—I and my brothers and sisters used to play store when we were children at home and we thought it lots of fun as I am sure will all our little members who try it. A prize will be sent you shortly.

Blanche Martin, Yerington, Nevada—Your game "Bear" has been published before—only under a different name, but I will send you a prize anyway.

Winnie Belle Jones, Smithville, Ga.—Your game has already been published, Honey, but I will send you a prize just the same. I'm glad you liked the prizes I've sent you in the past.

Beulah Scott, Van Buren, Arkansas—"Needles Eye" has been published before I think, but will send you a prize anyway for your trouble in sending it in.

Clara M. Peck—I am surely glad that you enjoy our club so well, but your game, dear, is so nearly like one we printed some time ago that I have omitted it, but will send you a prize.

Virgie Campbell, Gertrude McSwain and Charley Koester—Thank you all for sending in games, although I couldn't print them on account of their having been published before, but I will send each of you a prize for your trouble.

Prizes will also be sent to the following members who sent in games that have been published before: Virgie Campbell, Pittsville, Md.; Clara M. Peck, Danbury, Conn.; Gertrude McSwain, Clanton, Ala.; and Charlie Koester, Owensville, Mo.

From Experience.

The pretty teacher was trying to explain the difference between good conduct and bad.

"Good actions," she explained, "are the lovely flowers. Bad ones are the weeds. Can you tell me, Walter," she asked the quiet little fellow in a back corner seat, "the difference between flowers and weeds? What are flowers? What are weeds?"

"Weeds," said Walter, who had been struggling with the sorrel in his mother's garden, "are the plants that want to grow, and flowers are the ones that don't."—Ladies World.

THE RURAL WORLD PATTERN SERVICE



1437. Coat for Misses and Small Women.—Cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. It requires $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 46-inch material and measures $\frac{4}{5}$ yards at its lower edge.

1452. Girls' Dress.—Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 yards of 46-inch material for a 6-year size.

9821. Infants' Short Clothes Outfit.—It requires: For No. 1—Yoke dress, 2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 2—Coat, $\frac{2}{3}$ yards of 36-inch material. No. 3—Bonnet, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 36-inch material. No. 4—Nightdress, 2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 5—Petticoat, $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material, ruffle $\frac{1}{4}$ yard. No. 6—Feeding apron, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 36-inch material. No. 7—Drawers, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 26-inch material. No. 8—Romper, $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material. No. 9—Underwear, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 36-inch material. No. 10—Play dress, 3 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15c.

1287. Ladies' House Dress.—Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1438. Ladies' One-Piece Corset Cover.—Cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1439. Ladies' Apron.—Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires $\frac{5}{8}$ yards of 37-inch material for a medium size.

1440. Ladies' and Misses' Basque Costume.—Cut in seven sizes—Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years for misses, and in four sizes for ladies: 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It will require $\frac{5}{8}$ yards of 40-inch material for an 18-year size. The skirt measures

about $\frac{3}{4}$ yards at lower edge. Size 20 will require $\frac{5}{8}$ yards of 46-inch material and measures $\frac{4}{5}$ yards at its lower edge.

1443. Girls' Dress With Chemisette.—Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4 yards of 46-inch material for a 12-year size.

1444. Boys' Blouse Suit With Knee Trousers.—Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material for a 12-year size.

1445. Ladies' Shirt Waist With Convertible Collar.—Cut in six sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material for a 26-inch size.

1446. Ladies' One-Piece Corset Cover.—Cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1447. Girls' Dress With Suspender Belt.—Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires $\frac{3}{4}$ yards for the guimpe, and $\frac{1}{2}$ yards for the dress, of 26-inch material, for a 6-year size.

In ordering patterns for waists, give bust measure; for skirts, waist measure; for children, age; for aprons say, large, medium or medium.

These patterns will be sent for 10 cents each (silver or stamps). Send 10 cents for each additional pattern.

Fill out this coupon and send it to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 718 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Pattern No. Size Years

Bust in. Waist in.

Name

Address



THANKSGIVING.

I'm thankful to live in a land that is free, With chances for all men, who ever they be, To labor in fields of their own for the spoil That comes to the hand that is willing to toil; To stand without fear, without favor or grace, From masters enthroned in inherited place.

I'm thankful for hearts with deep sympathy thrilled, Who care for the weary, the weak and the chilled; For boys and for girls to inherit the land With spirits alert, and the will to command— Past, present, or future, what'er may befall, I've thanks in my heart for the blessings of all!

—John Kendrick Bangs.

HERE is no national holiday that is so generally observed, especially in northern and eastern states, as Thanksgiving Day, and it is growing in popularity in all sections. We may not be a so deeply religious a people as the Pilgrims, but we recognize the fitness of setting a day apart for remembering our blessings, and even if we, as individuals, may have suffered from griefs and other misfortunes, as a nation we have always much to rejoice over.

This is certainly true at the present time, and while we eat our Thanksgiving dinners surrounded by our loved ones, let us not forget the great blessings of peace and plenty that is ours and give a sympathetic thought to the many who are suffering from the horrors of war. Let our Thanksgiving be more than a feast; let it partake more of the spirit of the founders of the first harvest festival in our country.

History tells that the Pilgrims, after suffering the horrors of famine and consequent disease, were so overjoyed at the abundant harvest the first year, 1621, that they appointed a day for public thanksgiving, and religious services were held which all the settlers attended. This practice was continued more or less during the period of colonization, especially in New England and the Continental Congress recommended annually that a thanksgiving day be held and, in 1784, a special day was observed to give thanks for the return of peace.

In 1789 the Episcopal church recognized the right of the government to appoint a day of general thanksgiving, and George Washington appointed such a day, after the adoption of the Constitution and later in 1795, for the general benefits and welfare of the nation. James Madison, our President during the war of 1812, appointed a day in 1815 to celebrate the coming of peace, and in 1817 the first state Thanksgiving was held in New York and thereafter the custom was observed annually, but it was not till 1863 that a day of national Thanksgiving was proclaimed by President Lincoln.

Since that year the Presidents have issued Thanksgiving proclamations annually, appointing the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day. The governors of all the states also issue proclamations, calling the attention to the observance of the festival in a fitting manner, for they alone are vested with the authority to declare a holiday within the states.

In 1888 the Roman Catholic church decided to honor our national festival, as it had by that time taken a very strong hold on the people, having been made a day for the gathering together of separated families, to renew ties

of affection and give thanks for the blessings that they enjoyed. Many American poets have made mention of this feature of Thanksgiving. Lydia Maria Child draws a picture in one of her poems, which has its counterpart in thousands of instances in the colder sections of our country. She says:

"Over the river and through the wood, To grandfather's house we go; The horse knows the way To carry the sleigh Through the white and drifted snow.

Over the river and through the wood, To have a first-rate play; Hear the bells ring, Ting-a-ling-ling, Hurrah for Thanksgiving Day!

Over the river and through the wood, Now grandmother's cap I spy! Hurrah for the fun! Is the pudding done? Hurrah for the pumpkin pie!"

It will be seen by these verses, that the Thanksgiving cheer was even then a feature of the day, and who has not looked back with pleasure to the roast turkey, cranberry sauce, doughnuts and pumpkin pie that were almost sure to be on the table at mother's or grandmother's. The years of struggle in the great world cannot rob us of these pleasant memories of the time, when we all gathered under the beloved roof-tree, when it could be said: "We are all here, father, mother, sister, brother, all who hold each other dear." We are sorry for the man or woman, who has no such recollections, even if fame and fortune have been kinder to them than to us.

So for the sake of the memories, that may be a joy to the men and women of the future, let us make the most of our great "Harvest Home," the festival that is pre-eminently a farmer's "feast-day." Let us look about us also for someone outside our families to share our bounties with; we shall find them in "the highways and byways" and the joy we can give them will glorify the day for us, and our children will learn lessons of human brotherhood that can be taught nowhere else in such convincing language as at our own fireside.—Cena S. Cornman, Missouri.

THE HARVEST FESTIVAL—PURPOSE AND ENJOYMENT.

THANKSGIVING DAY is the national harvest festival fixed by proclamation of the President and governors of the states, and ranks as a legal holiday.

The earliest harvest thanksgiving in America was kept by the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth in 1621, and was frequently repeated during that and the ensuing century. Soon it became customary for the governors of the colonies to appoint a fast day in the spring, and a day of thanksgiving in the autumn. Naturally the latter-mentioned day became the more popular. It seems that Thanksgiving is still kept with greater zest in the New England states than elsewhere, although the average American citizen who takes the trouble can usually find a satisfactory reason for celebrating the event.

Why Farmers Should Be Thankful.

Why should the American farmer be thankful? There are several reasons. In the first place he doesn't have to peer forth from a trench with a rifle in his hand endeavoring to shoot some other chap behind the left ear or other fatal spot, while the chap in the opposite trench endeavors to administer the same cure. The American farmer can write a letter to his home paper when he has some grievance to air, and if his subscription is paid may see his opinions in print. He can do about as he pleases so long as he doesn't mix in some other person's affairs—or get married. He has plenty to eat, vari-

ous classy clothes to wear and, if he happens to be lucky, has a speedy gasoline wagon.

On the other hand the good Pilgrim Fathers could count their blessings upon one finger. They had their lives for the time being; but had no assurance that a blood-thirsty savage would not covet those lives before night. They had plenty of land; but farming implements were scarce. They had food to cook; but their daughters had not attended agricultural colleges, so there was no assurance that the various dishes were being prepared in a manner which would guarantee a swift and speedy digestion. They were armed with guns which were dangerous at both ends; and the stock of ammunition wasn't plentiful. However, the Pilgrim Fathers were thankful for the mercies bestowed upon them; and for the same reason the American people will give thanks when Thanksgiving Day for 1915 rolls around. And they may enjoy themselves also in the following ways:

To, Enjoy the Day.

Men who are fond of clean sport generally derive much pleasure from the use of fire arms. The shooting match is well adapted for farmers of this class. Owing to the fact that game has become scarce in the average farming community; and the majority of farmers have become interested in protecting the birds and animals which still remain, clay pigeon shoots are becoming more popular yearly. There are few forms of amusement more alluring than a blue rock shoot. Nor is the sport necessarily expensive. A barrel of blue



Stuffing the Thanksgiving Turkey.

rocks can be ordered at nominal figures. Inexpensive traps for throwing the blue rocks are easily procurable. The chief expense is for the ammunition, but when the total cost of a shoot is added up it is found that the sport is not expensive considering the results attained. A contest of this nature sharpens the wits and trains the eye.

In any form of sport interest is the paramount factor; any man or boy who likes to handle shot guns will be interested in a blue rock shoot. Generally some man is available who has had experience in the matter. He can give instructions regarding manipulation of the trap, etc. An open field or meadow is the best site for a shoot.

Throwing horse shoes, wrestling, boxing, etc., are also popular methods of passing the time where men foregather. There is some talk of a revival of the old-fashioned husking bee. What time could be more appropriate than Thanksgiving Day, providing the participants enjoy something of that nature?

Giving thanks should never be a difficult task. The various blessings enjoyed by the farmer will be more readily apparent if he mixes in a little pleasure through the course of the day.—Clement White, Kansas.

Wise Missouri.

"Why," asks a Missouri paper, "does Missouri stand at the head in raising mules?"

"Because," says another paper, "that is the only safe place to stand."

OUR SHORT STORY

The Half-Breed

By Vaughan Kester.

(Copyright, 1915. The Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

FOREMOST among those who strove to reach the horses was Le Boyen. His war pony, saddled and bridled in constant readiness for alarms, grazed apart from the tired mounts of his party. He reached and threw himself astride of it, and with a yell whirled through the ranks of the slaughtered whites. In the stupendous strain of the few short seconds while he was flying through their midst he was absolute master of himself, and in a cloud of dust and smoke, a score of men firing at his half-naked figure, he dashed up the trail unscathed, away from the horror of total annihilation that lurked in the valley.

Ahead of him the trail dipped into a narrow bottom. Crossing this it wound up a steep ascent and disappeared in a rocky gorge. Le Boyen gained the bottom and the partial cover of its timber, when his horse stumbled. He drew it up with a savage jerk. The next instant it collapsed in a heap under him. He cleared his feet from the stirrups and leaped from the saddle, and with his cartridge belt in one hand and his rifle in the other, plunged through the brush toward the ascent. At his back the mounted men came crashing through the timber, and as Le Boyen sprang out of the cover and bounded up the ascent, the bullets of his pursuers flocked up the earth at his feet; but he gained the entrance of the gorge in safety, and threw himself down behind the first shelter that offered, a great square of granite.

He had his revolvers to fall back upon, so he emptied the magazine of his repeater. When the smoke cleared away he saw that his fire had been eminently successful. Two men lay dead at the base of the ascent, and a third, wounded, was endeavoring to crawl away. Le Boyen knew that his case was hopeless. He wondered what was back of him, if it were not possible to enter the gorge farther along. In fancy he saw his own hurried rush for a fresh cover. It would be the last episode in the clenching of a victory destined in point of conclusiveness to be little short of a massacre.

A medley of sounds came from the camp. He heard the voices of the white men; an occasional order given; the piteous yelping of the dogs; now and then a stray shot. A glance in the direction of the valley told him what this last meant: the soldiers were shooting the dogs, who, faithful to their tiny charges, would not allow the white men to approach them. Wary and thoroughly frightened, they circled about the camp, stopping at intervals to howl dismally. An officer had suggested the expedient of shooting the dogs as the only means of saving the babies; but this was not proving successful, for sometimes the dogs moved at the wrong moment or the soldiers' aim would prove uncertain.

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pure white light from incandescent
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and the baby and not the dog would be shot.

In the timbered bottom a gray-haired colonel was listening to the reports of several soldiers, who, according to the fertility of their imagination, variously estimated that there were from 10 to 20 Indians secreted among the rocks.

"Then they are very saving of their ammunition," commented the colonel dryly. He turned to the officer at his side: "What do the scouts say, Captain? Is there any way of getting at the rear of the redskins?"

"Yes, Colonel."

"How long will it take?"

"About two hours."

"Very well. Detail Lieutenant Brookes and 20 of our men to make the detour. We'll keep the volunteers here." The colonel looked annoyed. "I don't like this, Gordon," he said. "I wish it might have come six months hence, when I shall be retired and growing roses in California with my wife on that bit of a ranch I've told you of. . . . Do be careful about those dogs; detail two or three of the best shots for that work."

A bullet from Le Boyen's Winchester cut a leaf from just over the colonel's head.

"Better fall back, Colonel," suggested Gordon, on the point of turning away.

There was another report from among the rocks, and the colonel sat down very stiffly on the trunk of a fallen tree, the expression of his face one of utter astonishment.

"Are you hit?" cried Gordon.

"I believe I am," said the colonel in a whisper. He raised his hand to his breast as he spoke; then he coughed, and Gordon saw that there was blood on his lips. Before he could reach him, the colonel had fallen and lay quite still among the tangled underbrush.

They made a place for him on the edge of the timber, and Gordon covered him with his own coat.

"Poor old colonel!" he said sadly to his lieutenant. "He always wanted to grow a garden, poor fellow, and in six months he would have been free to amuse himself in his own way." There was a pause. "Well make up the detour party and get it started; I'll give those redskins something to think of while Brookes is getting to their rear."

During the next half-hour, from his place of concealment, the half-breed did much excellent shooting, now and again changing his position while the bullets of the command flattened themselves on the rocks that hid him.

When the lieutenant rejoined his superior after Brookes' departure, he found that Gordon had taken up his station near the spot where the colonel had been killed. It overlooked the edge of the timber where he had stationed his men. The lieutenant, who was fresh from the East, was palpably nervous; while the captain's manner indicated long familiarity with just such affairs as the one in hand.

"Brookes has gone?" he queried, without waiting for the lieutenant to speak.

"Yes, half an hour ago."

"And there's nothing stirring in the camp back of us? That was a pretty clean sweep. How about Sergeant Porter and the dogs?"

"He thinks he's got them all, sir."

"That's good; that's very good!"

Gordon took the young man by the arm, and side by side they fell to pacing back and forth. The captain was well pleased with the situation.

"Brookes and his party will soon be behind the redskins," he observed; "and when they break for fresh cover we shall have a good chance to test the new guns and ammunition."

The lieutenant smiled. It was not a mirthful smile; but then he was between the captain and the gorge, and anything like enthusiasm over gunshot wounds was beyond him.

"Do you count on the home talent standing if the Indians try for this cover?" he asked.

"Certainly. The cowboys don't have much of an open season in which to shoot Indians. We'll wind 'em up in the open." Leveling his field-glass, the captain took a hasty survey of the gorge. "I guess they are coming now. Yes, it's Brookes and his men!"

Le Boyen, among the rocks, was also aware of the approach of Brookes. He was also aware that the captain was getting his men in hand. He had found time to roll a boulder or two to the rear of the position he had originally assumed, and now, on the top of one of these, he placed his two revolvers. On the whole, he was not particularly desirous of living since the destruction of his band; but he was desirous of doing as much hurt to his enemies as he could.

The volleys of the men from below and the volley of the men in his rear now swept his hiding-place. It would have been fatal to expose a hand or an arm even. He would wait until the two parties had advanced so close that they must discontinue their fire, then there would be a brief second or two in which one who was really indifferent about living could do much harm. And so it happened that Brookes and his men were face to face with the rest of the command, scarcely 50 yards separating them, when Le Boyen picked up a revolver in each hand and rose from his lair. Before the startled troopers knew what he meant to do, he was emptying them in their faces.

The captain had been the last man up the ascent, owing to the shortness of his legs. He found Brookes and his men clustered about a solitary figure on the ground, a figure riddled and torn with bullets.

"Humph!" with a glance at the half-breed. "Where are the rest, men?" he added.

"That's all, sir," said Brookes.

"Nonsense; you don't mean that he stood us off alone?"

The lieutenant looked at the figure on the ground.

"It's just about the right proportion, don't you think?" he ventured.

"Well, I wouldn't say that for the credit of the race," said the captain. "Poor old colonel; think of getting shot in an affair of this kind!"

(THE END.)

NEWS FROM THE LONE STAR STATE.

Editor, Rural World:—The first hard freeze came to Kaufman county, Texas, last night, (Nov. 14). Hogs are fat and ready to butcher. The corn is in the crib and nearly all the cotton is in the bale; if some are expecting to gather another crop from the green bales now on the stalks, their expectations are vain. Those bales contain large watery seed. If the weather were to be dry from now until Christmas these bales will dry out and make cow feed, thus saving cotton seed; otherwise a rain will rot them, unfitting the bales even for the cows to eat.

Our oats are up, a fine stand with a good season in the ground to push them along. There is a great deal of complaint of weevil in corn and milo maize.

We have fed pumpkins to cows and hogs, made pumpkin pies for two months and still have a wagon-load to store for winter. The frost was on the pumpkin this morning; will they keep?

Every neighbor that planted a small patch of sweet potatoes have more

than enough to supply home needs. We planted a few odd rows in potatoes just for home use and dug 35 bushels.

Chickens moulting early and are now laying very well. When cold weather comes, our Orpingtons begin to cackle and make new nests. They are the model cold weather breed.

We have a big stack of hickory wood hauled, so are ready for the cold winds to blow. For all our many blessing we are thankful before the great Thanksgiving Day.—"Early Alice," Texas.

Rats and Mice Cause Millions in Farm Loss. According to government statistics the damage done by rats and mice to agricultural products throughout the United States amounts to millions of dollars yearly. This terrible loss is so vital that it demands the highest interest on the part of every American farmer.

A new exterminator of the rat and mouse pest has just appeared on the market, called "Rid-of-Rats," which is claimed to be absolutely non-poisonous. A good feature of this preparation is the fact that it is perfectly harmless to man, bird or beast, but it destroys rats and mice unfailingly.

Information that would be interesting to every farmer, together with full particulars regarding "Rid-of-Rats" and other Berg specialties will be gladly sent by writing to Berg & Beard Mfg. Co., Inc., 61 Fleet Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Farmers' Classified Department

70,000 PAID CIRCULATION

RATE ONLY TWO CENTS A WORD

Colman's Rural World has a family of over 70,000 paid in advance subscribers every week. This means that at least 350,000 farm folks are readers of these columns. Figure the cost of sending each of these readers a personal letter each week, and then compare that cost with the low rate at which you can reach them ALL through the Classified Columns below. Count up the words in your advertisement, including initials and numbers which count as words, and multiply by two and you will quickly appreciate how low the cost is to reach these 70,000 buyers every week. No advertisement less than 10 cents accepted—and no fakes under any circumstances. Cash must accompany all orders.

ADDRESS,

Colman's Rural World Advertising Department 718 Lucas Av., St. Louis, Mo.

FARM WANTED.

WANTED—To bear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or fruit ranch for sale. O. O. Matteson, 49 Amherst Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Good farm; well located; possession next spring. Give price and description. W. Kirkendall, Box 754, Chicago.

SEND DESCRIPTION of your farm or ranch! We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Dept. No. 31, Fern, Ill.

FARM MACHINERY.

SAW MILLS, shingle mills, corn mills, water wheels, hay presses, kerosene and steam engines. DeLoach Mfg. Co., Box 551, Atlanta, Georgia.

LIVE STOCK.

RED POLLED BULLS for sale. P. J. Murta, Cuba, Missouri.

O. I. C.—Pigs, large kind, \$15.00 per pair. Write for circulars. Ray Ruebush, Scioto, Ill.

O. I. C. and Berkshire boars and gilts ready for service; registered, \$16.00; 10-week pigs, \$6.00. Jas. Alvey, Billings, Mo.

REGISTERED Shorthorn cattle and immature Berkshire hogs at farmers' prices. The Yellow Bank Farm, Sweet Springs, Mo.

REGISTERED STOCK—Red Polled cattle, Berkshire hogs and White Rock poultry. Stock for sale at all times. Cedar Valley Farm, Leslie, Mo.

FOR SALE—One fine registered Holstein bull calf, seven months old; beautifully marked and excellent breeding. Price \$60. Photo free. Walter Oden, Amboy, Ind. R. 14.

STEERS FOR SALE—One load of Shorthorns, 650 lbs.; two loads of Herefords, 600 lbs.; one hundred head Shorthorns, 930 lbs. Know of others. Write at once, stating your wants. W. W. Dyer, Ottumwa, Ia.

POULTRY.

Anconas.

ANCONAS—We have several dark cockerels and utility cockerels for sale. Write Dr. Ferdinand Schreiman & Son, Concordia, Mo.

Orpingtons.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, single comb, some fine exhibition stock for sale at very attractive prices. W. G. Langhennig, Jackson, Mo.

Several Varieties.

FOR SALE—White Wyandottes, White Rocka, hens, pullets and cockerels. Prices, \$1.00 each. J. Wolf, Wheeler, Ill.

PROFITS in Homer pigeons; how to set four pairs with eggs of one best pair and raise larger squabs. Toulouse geese, Indian Runner ducks. Lowest prices. Write, F. B. Baker, Hereford, South Dakota.

60 LEADING VARIETIES of Poultry, geese, ducks, turkeys, guineas, pheasants, pigeons, rabbits, fox terrier, rat dogs, peafowl, at a very low price. State wants in first letter. G. B. Danna, Randolph, Minn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANT JOB, drive team or in some machine shop. Can start Nov. 15. Want job through winter? State wages. A. J. Meli, Ross Fork, Mont.

AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Peyton Nurseries, Booneville, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. "Investing for Profit" is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,500. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 477-25 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FARMS AND LANDS.

CALIFORNIA FARMS for sale; write for information. E. R. Waite, Shawnee, Okla.

FOR SALE—75-acre Mississippi plantation, bargain. Owner, Chas. A. Courtney, Saltillo, Ala.

BEST BARGAINS in Eastern Kansas, 150 farms for sale. Write what you want first letter. G. W. Depue, Parker, Kansas.

8,000 ACRES, large and small farming pasture, oil and gas land. \$3 to \$15 per acre. John Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.

1,000,000 ACRES government land open to homesteaders free; send 25c synopsis government land laws and map New Mexico. United States Commissioner, Fort Sumner, N. M.

YOU CAN GET free ranch in South America by assisting in paying expenses to secure million acre concession. Rich soil, fine climate. Highest references. Map 25c. Box 498, Sawtelle, Calif.

HOMES FOR HOMELESS. We sell farms on your terms. You share in profits of company. Send for free literature. Florida Farm and Home Company, Johnstown, Florida, Dept. C. Agents wanted.

SOUTHERN ALABAMA FARM for sale. Chilling blasts of northern winters unknown here; 234 acres, two miles from town; detailed description on request. F. L. Riley, Merchant, Evergreen, Ala.

THE BEST 60-acre farm in Fannin Co., 6 miles from Bonham, on public road. Have good improvements. Orchard and lots of water. No waste land. \$75 per acre. J. T. Owens, Bonham, Tex. R. 2.

FREE GOVERNMENT LAND, 250,000 acres in Arkansas now open to homestead entry. Send 50c for revised ownership map of state and copy Homesteaders' Guide Book. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

144-ACRE Missouri farm in Laclede Co., near Gasconade river. Well improved; 3 sets bids. All in cultivation except 20 acres. Plenty water. Close school—church. \$30 per acre. Park easy terms. L. D. Jackson, Monarch, Mo.

DOGS, RABBITS AND PET STOCK.

FOXES WANTED—100 Red and Greys. Ross Brown, McFall, Ala.

FOX, COON, SKUNK and rabbit hounds, broke to gun and field and guaranteed. Fox and coon hound pups, \$5.00 each. Buy your now and be acquainted by hunting season. Stamp for photos. H. C. Lytle, Fredericksburg, O.

SEED AND NURSERY STOCK.

SWEET CLOVER, white and mammoth yellow. Write, Mrs. J. T. Mardis, Falmouth, Ky. R. 4.

BEES AND HONEY.

HONEY—Pure extracted—2 cans of 60 lbs. each, light amber, \$9.50. Amber, \$8.50. Also bees. John Ruiz, Carlsbad, N. Mex.

BEST QUALITY new clover honey, 30-lb. can, \$3.45, two or more cans, \$3.30 each. Sample 10c. Price list free. M. V. Fasey, Preston, Minn.

HELP WANTED.

MEN AND WOMEN wanted for U. S. Government life jobs, \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoff. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. D167, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE-BRED POULTRY wanted for camera. M. O. Clayton, Mildred, Mo.

SEND \$1.00 FOR RECIPE to cure wind-broken horses to Box 261, Bamberg, S. C.

FINE CHEWING and smoking tobacco. Three years old. Send stamps for samples. W. L. Parks Tobacco Co., Adams, Tenn.

FOR SALE—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. No. 5.

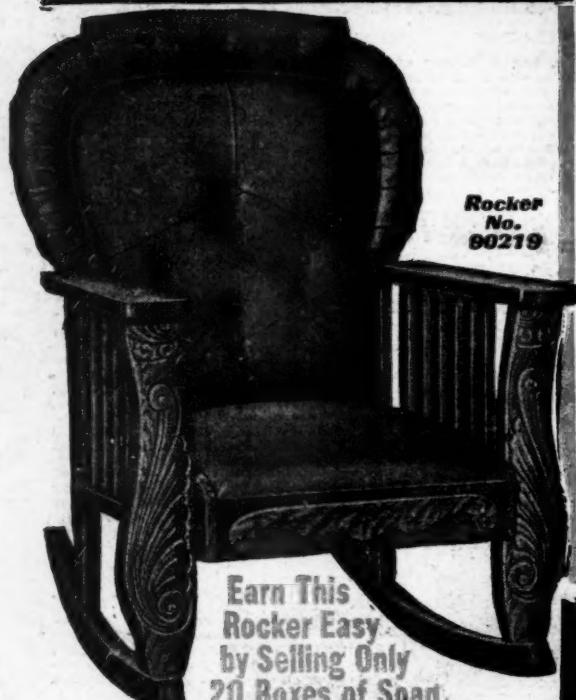


LOW SIN
Can you rearrange the letters in these two words in the squares so as to make one word—the name of a great PRESIDENT? If so, send the NAME in 8c postage in this novel AUTO CONTEST with 2,000 words and send you a \$50 CASH coupon and a SURPRISE PACKAGE explaining my plan. The auto goes to the winner freight paid, all ready to jump in and start. Do you want it? Reply quick. THE AUTO-MAN, 256 New Ideas Building, Phila., Pa.

GERMAN SILVER MESH BAG FREE

Ornament frame, prettily embossed with hand-tooled floral design; 10-inch chain Mesh Bags are all the rage. Very handsome. Give a free bag with each. We trust you with pictures until sold, and give beautiful postcards as a extra gift for promotion. Send us a postcard will do. People's Supply Co. Dept. W 716 Lucas Ave., St. Louis

We Will Give You Any of These Fine Premiums



Earn This Rocker Easy by Selling Only 20 Boxes of Soap

Strong, beautiful Rocker in a new design; back heavily upholstered with tucked and ruffled roll headrest; center of back finished in a diamond panel nicely tufted as shown in illustration; frame is of seasoned hardwood, finished in best grade of imitation quartered oak; spring seat is 21 inches wide; arm rests and front posts are 4½ inches wide; rocker upholstered in good grade of black imitation leather.



49-Piece Dinner Set—No. 160141
Given for Selling 25 Boxes of Soap

The decoration of Dinner Set is the popular and beautiful old Moss Rose design; the roses are clustered in the green foliage and the scalloped edges of the dishes are trimmed with a gold band. Set consists of six 9-inch Dinner Plates; six 7-inch Breakfast or Luncheon Plates; six large size Soup Plates; six Tea Cups; six Saucers; six Individual Butter Dishes; six 4-inch Fruit Dishes; one 7-inch Covered Vegetable Dish; one 11½-inch Platter; one 7-inch Open Baker; one Cover; one Sugar Bowl; one Creamer. This dinner set will lay a very handsome table for six people.



Here is an opportunity for you to secure your choice of any of these fine premiums in just a few hours of your spare time. We want every one to take advantage of this offer because it is big value and is so very easy to do. You can easily sell 10 to 30 of these big 10-bar packages of American Bath Soap shown here. To sell enough to earn a fine premium will take you only an hour or so. Pick out the premium you want and send us the coupon properly filled in with amount, name, number of articles, etc. You don't need to send a penny of pay in advance. This big package of American Bath Soap is a value which every housewife will be quick to appreciate. It contains 10 bars of our very best White Floating Soap. You will find this soap just the thing for washing delicate fabrics as well as splendid for the toilet and bath. It lathers freely and does not smart the skin. It comes in big liberal size, long-wearing cakes. You sell it for only five cents a bar. Boys and girls can easily earn a premium after school. Friends and neighbors will be glad to buy because it is such good value. Remember, you need sell only 20 packages to earn Rocker No. 90219 or 30 packages to secure either the Ladies' Writing Desk No. 50167 or a pair of Wool Blankets No. 55033. Selling 25 packages will earn a handsome set of Aluminum Cooking Ware No. 24080 or a 49-pc. dinner set, No. 160141, and you can earn this big beautiful Doll by selling only 10 packages of soap.

We Ship Soap and Premium on Credit

GIVE YOU 30 DAYS TO PAY

We will send you the soap and premium you pick out, all on 30 days' credit. Don't send any money with your order unless you prefer to do so. Just fill out the coupon, writing your name and address carefully, and giving us as two references the names of your pastor, doctor, banker or freight agent. We will at once send you your premium and the soap you are to sell. You can pay us when the soap is sold. We allow 30 days in which to dispose of the soap. It should take only a day or so.

Send No Money Just The Coupon

WE TAKE ALL THE RISK

Remember you cannot possibly lose, and you run no risk, because we agree to take everything back at our expense if you are not perfectly satisfied. Think of getting your choice of these fine premiums on these terms. No deposit, no cash in advance, nothing to do but sell 10 to 30 quick selling packages of soap that everybody wants the minute they see it. We wish you could see these fine premiums—we know you would be delighted with them.

GIRLS!

Earn This Big Doll No. 3501
Sell Only 10 Boxes of Soap



This beautiful imported doll is made especially for us in one of the largest factories in the world. The body is made of an excellent grade of papier-mâché. Arms, legs and joints are ball-bearing and movable to any position. Measures 12 inches around head and 16 inches around shoulders. Beautiful hair tied with ribbon. Long thick eyelashes. Go-to-sleep eyes. Fancy dress, stockings and shoes. Can be furnished in either brunette or tucson (blonde). Please state choice when ordering.

For Selling A Few of Our 10 Bar Packages of American Bath Soap

This Fine Ladies' Desk Given for Selling Only 30 Boxes of Soap

This handsome piece provides not only a writing desk but also has two very handy shelves below and one above writing compartment for books, magazines or papers. Built with a solid oak front and finished in dark golden oak, it stands 43 inches high from floor to top, 25½ inches wide and 18 inches deep. You need sell only 30 packages of soap to earn this handsome desk for your home.

No. 50167

Wool Blankets No. 55033

Given For Selling 30 Boxes of Soap

Here we offer you an extra ordinary value in fine warm wool blanket. Most stores call a blanket like this an all wool blanket, but it really contains a small percentage of cotton in the warp, which makes it a very serviceable and non-shrinkable blanket. The nap is extremely long and soft. This blanket is 80 inches long, 66 inches wide. Furnished in choice of tan and white plaid, or blue and white plaid; dainty borders. This is an extra big value and one that every housewife will appreciate.



Aluminum Cooking Set No. 24080

Given for Selling Only 25 Boxes of Soap
This set consists of one Dripping or Roasting Pan, size 14x9½x2½ inches; one 6-quart Preserving Kettle; one 4-quart Saucepan; one 2-quart Saucepan; one ½-quart Saucepan; one 4-quart Berlin Covered Kettle. This set is made entirely of pure aluminum, by one of the best manufacturers of aluminum ware in the country. Sell the soap—send us \$12.50 and keep this handsome Cooking Outfit for your trouble.

Crofts & Reed
Company

Dept. B-574

CHICAGO — ILL.

Write in the number and name of premiums wanted, and the number of packages of soap it takes to get the premium. Fill out all blanks carefully, including the amount of cash you are to return to us.	
CROFTS & REED CO., Dept. B-574 Chicago	
Please ship to my address..... packages of C. & R. American Bath Soap and Premium No..... Name of Article.....	
I agree to sell the soap at 50c and send you \$..... within 30 days.	
Name.....	Street or R. F. D.....
Town.....	State.....
REFERENCES: Give two references, your Pastor, Doctor, Banker or Freight Agent.	
Name.....	Business..... (600)
Name.....	Business.....